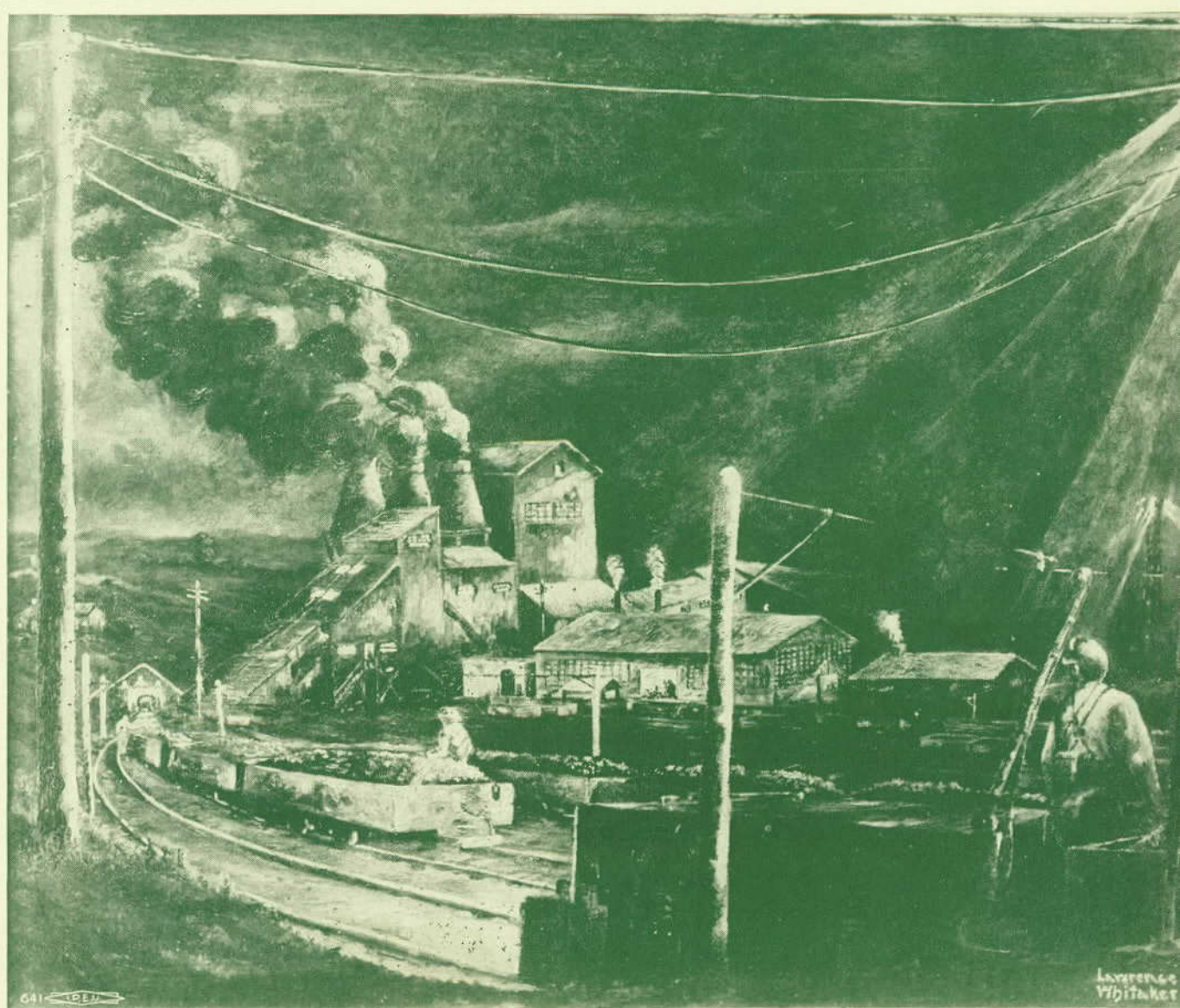


# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



## *Origin of* **TAFT-HARTLEY ACT**

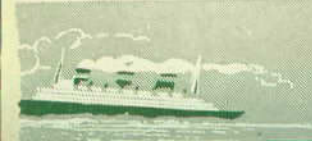
VOL. XLVI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1947

NO. 12

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA







# ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

## LOVE THEM

I beg of you, be careful of the lesser lives,  
The turtle, possum, rabbit which wanders  
from the glade.  
They love the sun, the winds, the fields,  
Let down the bars and take them in your  
heart,  
Of such beginnings is love's road to Heaven  
made.

D. A. HOOVER,  
L. U. No. 1306.

\* \* \*

*Brother Elwood sends us the following little poem which he tells us is based on a true incident.*

## TRAGIC MISTAKE

Rod Martin went to town  
In a hurried leap and a bound.  
And as he got to the bar  
Out in front he parked his car.  
He limbered his elbow a time or two  
In a fashion familiar to most of you!  
Out on the street a horn began to blow  
So Rod rushes to his own auto.  
He hurriedly acquired a pair of pliers  
To snip the connecting wires.  
He clipped wire one, then two  
But, the horn just steadily blew.  
So Rod clipped wires three and four  
Still, the horn blew more.  
Now he severed wires five and six  
Rod finds himself in a heck of a fix.  
Suddenly he looked up and around  
Thereby locating the sound.  
With a dismayed feeling of defeat  
He realized it was the car next down the street!  
OREN ELWOOD.  
L. U. No. 280.

\* \* \*

## MAGIC WORDS

The boss sent word for me to come  
And see him in his room.  
As I went in, he said, "Sit down."  
I thought I'd met my doom.  
My mind went racing round and round,  
What reason could there be—  
What awful thing had I done now  
To make the big boss send for me.  
So as I sat there by his desk,  
Wondering what to say,  
In kindest tones he spoke to me,  
"I'm going to raise your pay."  
"I like your attitude and work  
You're on the job each day,  
And so to show you how I feel,  
I'm going to raise your pay."  
Oh wondrous words—you'll never know  
What magic in them lay  
When my boss spoke and said to me,  
"I'm going to raise your pay!"  
DORA SAUDER,  
L. U. No. 1112.

\* \* \*

## WHAT A DIFFERENCE!

Willie: "What is the difference between capital and labor, Dad?"  
Dad: "Well, son, the money you lend represents capital and getting it back represents labor."

FRANK LOOMIS,  
L. U. No. 306.

*Here is another of Brother Abe Glick's Phrasographs. News item: "Our nation is asked to diet in order to save food."*

## THE PLANNED DIET

Extremely urgent is Europe's need,  
And Asia's hungry we're pledged to feed,  
The most heartless skeptics daren't deny it.  
So when our leaders see fit  
To cut our victuals a bit  
There'll be hardly one trying to defy it.  
What with O.P.A. dead,  
And living costs above your head,  
No need is there for a planned diet;  
No matter how you try it,  
Your salary's reduced calories  
Will hardly supply it!

A Bit o' Luck,  
ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3.

\* \* \*

## WHICH ARE YOU?

There are

Two kinds of men upon the way  
One seeks the night; one rules the day.  
Events around these two revolve  
One wishfully waits; the other solves.

Of all the men who tramp the earth  
Two measurements reveal their worth  
One lags behind the Judas mask;  
One forges out to meet the task.

There Are

Two kinds, I say, and only two;  
Which one of these two men are you?  
W. M. CHEATHAM,  
L. U. No. 1141.

\* \* \*

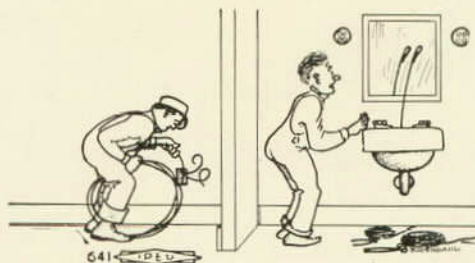
*A Canadian Brother sends a word of encouragement after the enactment of the Taft-Hartley.*

## UP AND AT IT, ALL

I see by the news our friends south of the border  
Have suffered a setback; our bulwarks are thin!  
But let's not lose sight of the fact that great  
armies  
Have suffered such setbacks and regrouped to  
win.

We must get together and regroup our numbers,  
The battle's not lost, though our enemies roar;  
For wars are not won on a pillow in darkness,  
We all share in victory, let's share the toil.

GORDON M. INGS,  
L. U. No. 105.



Ex-Plumber

CHRIS G. BJORNDALH,  
L. U. No. 18.

## THE WORRIES OF THE WORLD TODAY

There are two things to worry about in the world today: whether we have a depression or whether we don't have a depression. If we don't have a depression, then there is nothing to worry about. But if we have a depression, there are two things to worry about: whether the price of food goes up or whether the price of food doesn't go up. If the price of food doesn't go up, then there is nothing to worry about. But if the price of food does go up, there are two things to worry about: whether we have a job or whether we don't have a job. If we do have a job, there is nothing to worry about. But if we don't have a job, then there are two things to worry about: whether we eat or whether we don't eat. If we eat, then there is nothing to worry about. But if we don't eat, there are two things to worry about: whether we die or whether we don't die. If we don't die, there is nothing to worry about. But if we do die, there are two things to worry about: whether we go to heaven or whether we go to hell. If we go to heaven there is nothing to worry about. But if we go to hell, we will be so busy shaking hands with our friends that we won't have time to worry—so why worry?

J. W. GOODWIN,  
L. U. No. 835.

\* \* \*

*Here are a few lines dedicated to that courageous blind brother of L. U. No. 309, Lonnie Day.*

## HAPPINESS

Happiness, we measure  
Each in his own way,  
Never the same  
For all, any day.

Some pluck the roses  
Some reap the vine,  
Some sip of the nectar,  
Some drink dregs of wine.

Some feast on peacock  
Some eat of the crow,  
A few have fine mansions  
Many—no homes, where'er they go.

Some live to be famous  
Some die in despair,  
Some hoard their gold  
While others theirs share.

At the end of life's roadway  
Then, we will all realize,  
That in himself, for each  
His own happiness lies.

The happiness of life  
Surely then must be,  
In the things that we do  
And in the things we see.

Those who cannot see  
Miss some of the beauties of living,  
And those who do not do  
Miss the pleasures of giving.

Giving a kind word  
A smile or a hand,  
To the one that's in need  
That can make life grand.

FRANK L. OSMAN,  
L. U. No. 309.



# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

J Scott Milne, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

## CHAT

### CODE OF ETHICS FOR LABOR PUBLICATIONS

1. Member publications must serve the best interests of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates, and avoid giving aid or comfort to any movement dual or inimical to the A. F. of L.

2. It shall be considered unethical for member publications to seek volume subscriptions or advertising, outside the territory served by such mediums, as originally set forth in their application for membership, unless otherwise provided by the executive board or annual convention of the International Labor Press of America. This shall not apply to the field of national advertising.

3. Editors of member publications shall serve the best interests of the A. F. of L. and its affiliates and dedicate their publications to the education and enlightenment of the rank and file membership of the A. F. of L., as well as the general public as to the activities, hopes and aspirations of the trade-union movement.

4. No member publication shall solicit or accept advertising from any firm employing non-union labor during the period of a strike or lockout.

5. Member publications must list all endorsements conferred upon them by A. F. of L. affiliates.

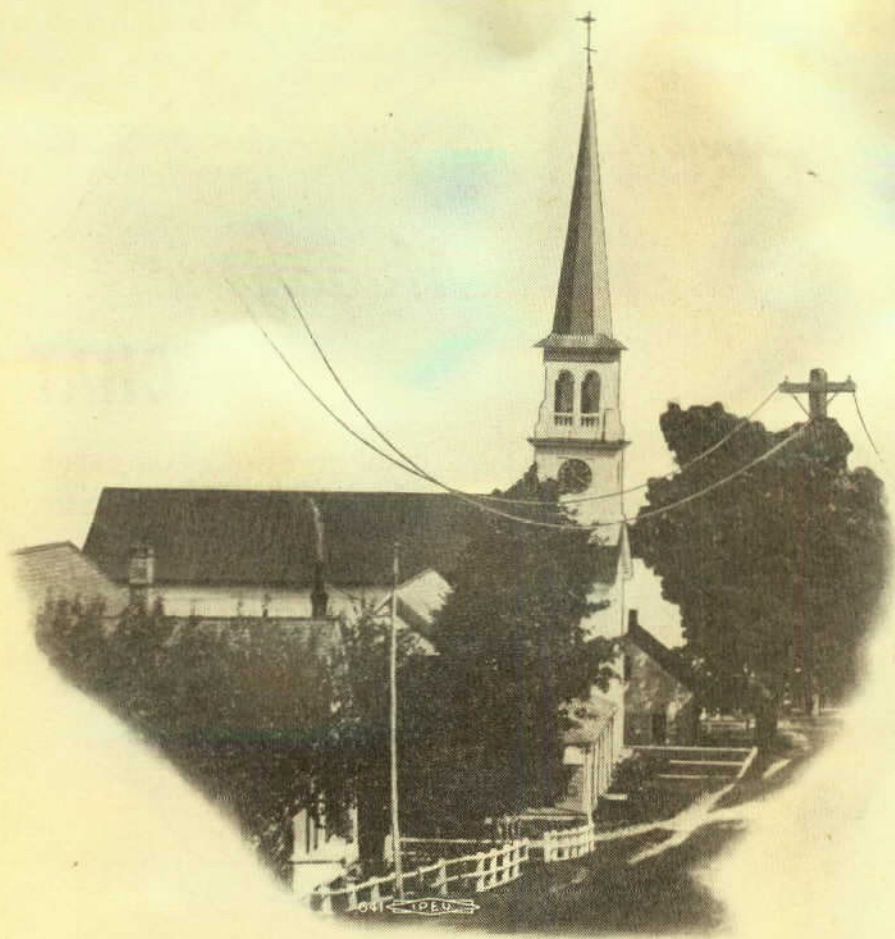
6. No publication shall be admitted to membership which uses so-called "boiler room" high pressure, telephone sales methods in solicitation of advertising. Publications found guilty, after a proper hearing by the ILP executive board or a sub-committee thereof, shall be suspended from membership, but may appeal to the next convention of the International Labor Press, whose decisions on appeals by the convention shall be final.

7. Any member publication found guilty of using the name of the ILP or the A. F. of L. without authorization in the solicitation of advertising or so-called "donations" shall stand suspended, after conviction by the ILP executive board, or a committee thereof, and shall automatically stand expelled if the action of the executive board trial committee is upheld by the annual convention of the ILP.

8. Local and state labor publications shall be limited in their activities to the particular locality and/or jurisdiction of the local union, central labor union or state federation of labor which owns the publication, or whose official endorsement it carries.

(Continued on page 495)





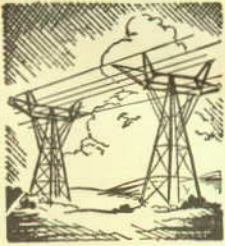
## THE MASTER'S RETURN

by


D. A. HOOVER, L. U. No. 1306

Not a mystic Christ in some far-off land  
 When life on this earth is through,  
 But now, He lives in the work of your hand,  
 In the services you can do.  
 A drop-cord light for Grandma Smith,  
 Long spans of a rural line,  
 A service spliced in a thunder storm,  
 A phase burned down in the pines,  
 The hum of the turbine, the ball mill's growl,  
 The lethal snap of an arc,  
 The banshee wail of a blizzard's gale,  
 A tower, a lineman and dark.  
 Though your shirt is blue, this work you do,  
 Is part of the Master's plan,  
 In doing for others, you resurrect  
 The CHRIST of the common man.





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in  
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.  
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS  \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XLVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1947

NO. 12

## Why TAFT-HARTLEY Act Turns Back Clock

**P**UBLIC opinion polls are beginning to record a rising tide of indignation against the Taft-Hartley act. At the same time, a renewed effort on the part of business men to "sell" the anti-social legislation to the American people is evident. Late in October the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company bought full-page ads which they headed "Taft-Hartley Act Frees Slave Labor." In this ad management admits that labor's efforts to expose the viciousness of the act have made headway. This advertisement also admits that labor is likely to make further headway against the act. It reaches its climax in this sentence: "Certainly the Taft-Hartley law will be repealed if management just sits tight and lets union leaders continue to confuse their followers." This full-page ad and this costly advertising campaign is founded on the idea of driving a wedge between labor leadership and the rank and file. The ad counsels that management should acquaint the rank and file of union workers with the truth about the Taft-Hartley act. It advocates that management prepare new amendments to the act. The advertisement says nothing about the limitation of the labor press in the act; nothing about the ease with which labor unions can be sued by every Tom, Dick, and Harry under the act, and nothing about the hostility in the act against labor-management cooperation. This advertisement is typical of what is going on in the right wing of capital against labor. To understand fully why labor is against the Taft-Hartley act outside of the rebellion of the freedom of the press, and the assault on union treasuries, it is well to review the history of the war against labor by the right wing of American capital over a period of two generations.

### I.

There are three periods to keep in mind:

- (1) 1910 to 1932, which marked an effort to control labor by injunction through the courts;
- (2) 1932 to 1947, which marked an effort to free labor from court injunction rule; and
- (3) 1947, which marks an effort to control labor through legislation.

### Dark Days For Labor

The injunction period from 1910 to 1932 was a period of black reaction. It ushered in a lurid record of industrial spies, provocateurs, state police, and ridiculous injunctions. At one time a court in Pennsylvania

Arrived out of practices of generation ago. Founded on hostility

forbade miners to sing the doxology within a block of company property. At one time an official of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had 57 injunctions brought against him in one brief period. The Federal Government was a part of this effort and brought about a period of terrorism against labor. Free speech was virtually cancelled out. Open shop drives and the corruption of schools were a part of the picture.

The high priest of this injunction movement was Walter Gordon Merritt, employed by the National Association of Manufacturers and many other reactionary trade associations. Mr. Merritt sought and secured from courts anti-boycott decisions which bound labor from using the strike against unfair employers. Their idea was to build up a body of law which often was metaphysical in character which meant something only to judges, judges who by training and economic interest were more friendly to employers than to unions. When an associate of Mr. Merritt had the temerity to go before the Senate Judiciary Committee and argue that the Congress had the right to create equity courts but after their creation could not touch the substance of the judiciary, this latter phrase was another metaphysical twist that only a judge could interpret. In other words, this high-paid corporation lawyer argued that Congress has the constitutional right to limit the courts in the extent and matter only as decided by the courts themselves. Associated with Mr. Merritt in this black period of our history was James Emery, who once figured in an unsavory Congressional investigation, a veteran lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers.

### The Campaign Against Labor

Mr. Walter Gordon Merritt headed a carefully planned campaign against labor in the courts. He sought to whittle away little by little labor's constitutional rights by minor decisions which when accumulated and built upon, finally made labor's constitutional rights a joke.

One of the valued fighters in this black period against reaction in behalf of labor was Senator George Norris. One of Norris's famous attacks upon the National Associa-

tion of Manufacturers and their campaign against labor was summarized by the Senator thus:

"No man should hold unlimited sway over a public office during a lifetime. It is the weakness of humanity to continually try to reach out for greater power and those even in the judiciary posts are apt to forget those who toil, those who suffer and those who labor for their living. It is my belief that the man who sits with his feet on top of a mahogany table for all time is not fit to judge adequately the man of toil.

"The judicial powers have greatly abused the injunction rights of the capitalists and some of the most cruel, most inhuman and unjust orders against men and women who are only toiling to better their own conditions have been granted to the powers by loose interpretation of the injunction rights. After all, one of the greatest difficulties with every branch of politics is the dominant power of partisan politics. Even presidents are anxious to put on the throne of judicial power, men who hold their same viewpoint; who have the viewpoint of the millionaire; men who have never known what it is to toil; men who no doubt are honest, but know nothing of the problems of the working man."

### II.

In the second period of this struggle, when labor was trying to divest itself of court injunction control, progress was made through a series of Federal acts from 1932 to about 1947. As early as 1898 the Erdman Railway Relations Act gave the right of free organization to railway men.

In 1926 the Railway Labor Act reinforced this law. It said:

"Third. Representatives, for the purposes of this act, shall be designated by the respective parties in such manner as may be provided in their corporate organization or unincorporated association, or by other means of collective action, without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other."

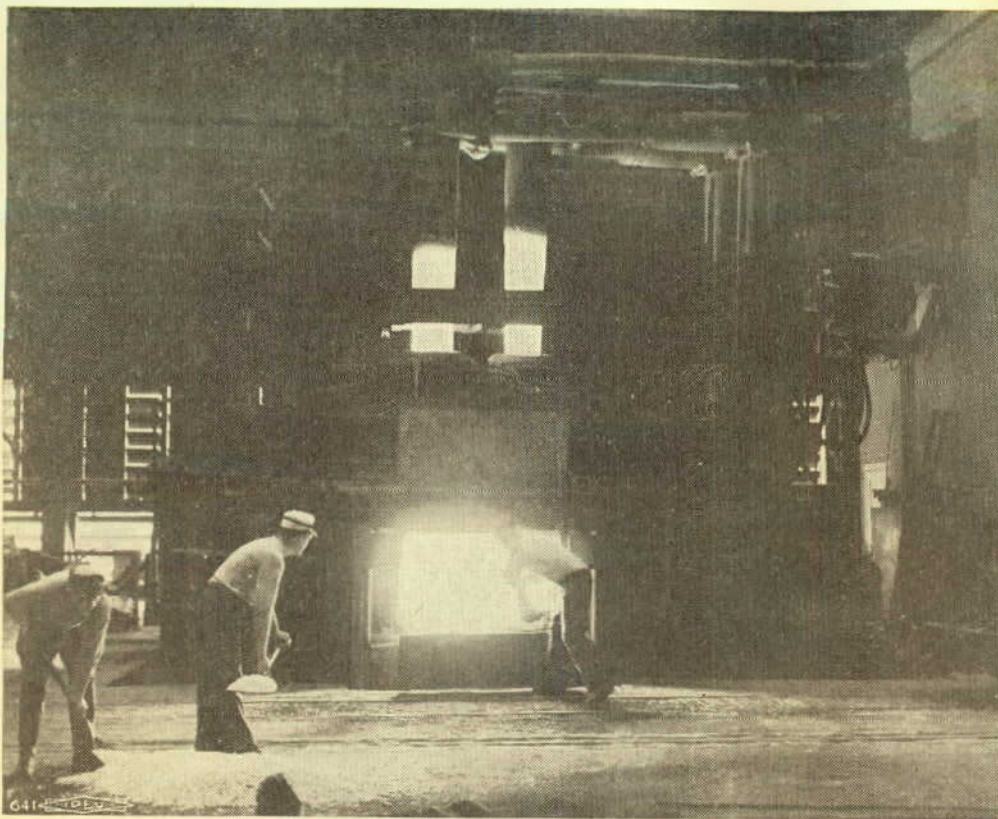
### Labor's Magna Charta

In 1932 the far-reaching Norris-La Guardia Act really became the magna charta for labor. It declared that public policy favored union organization. Here are the famous sections of the Norris-La Guardia Act:

"Sec. 2. In the interpretation of this act and in determining the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States, as such jurisdiction and authority are herein defined and limited, the public policy of the United States is hereby declared as follows:

"Whereas under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual un-





Workers on the job must have protection.

organized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted.

"Sec. 3. Any undertaking or promise, such as is described in this section, or any other undertaking or promise in conflict with the public policy declared in section 2 of this act, is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of the United States, shall not be enforceable in any court of the United States and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any such court, including specifically the following:

"Every undertaking or promise hereafter made, whether written or oral, express or implied, constituting or contained in any contract or agreement of hiring or employment between any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, and any employee or prospective employee of the same, whereby

"(a) Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become, or remain a member of any labor organization or of any employed organization; or

"(b) Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from an employment relation in the event that he joins, becomes, or remains a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization.

"Sec. 4. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of any labor dispute to prohibit any person or persons participating or interested in such dispute (as these terms are herein defined) from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the following acts . . ."

### Union Organization Protected

Building upon the Norris-La Guardia Act, the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 made it a misdemeanor for employers to interfere with union organization:

"Sec. 1. par. 4. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce and to mitigate and eliminate these obstructions when they have occurred by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection.

"Sec. 7. Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

"Sec. 8. It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer—

"(1) To interfere with, restrain, or coerce

employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7.

"(2) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it: *Provided*, That subject to rules and regulations made and published by the board pursuant to section 6 (a), an employer shall not be prohibited from permitting employees to confer with him during working hours without loss of time or pay.

"(3) By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization: *Provided*, That nothing in this act, or in the National Industrial Recovery Act (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 15, sec. 701-712), as amended from time to time, or in any code or agreement approved or prescribed thereunder, or in any other statute of the United States, shall preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labor organization (not established, maintained, or assisted by any action defined in this act as an unfair labor practice) to require as a condition of employment membership therein, if such labor organization is the representative of the employees as provided in section 9 (a), in the appropriate collective bargaining unit covered by such agreement when made.

"(4) To discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under this act.

"(5) To refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees, subject to the provisions of Section 9 (a)."

### III.

The present period dominated by the Taft-Hartley act has many aspects of the period following the first World War, of course without the law. The reactionary right wing of capitalism was at work at the close of the first World War with open-shop drives, the American Plan, new court cases all looking toward the restriction and control of labor unions. The right wing was peculiarly successful. The membership of the unions fell off after the war. The open-shop drive was reasonably successful. Wages were greatly lowered, profits increased, and all this culminated in the crash of 1929.

The same crowd that had begun their court attack on labor in 1910 through the National Association of Manufacturers lay in wait for labor following the Japanese peace of 1945. The campaign was artfully conceived. It was predicated upon the general theory of free enterprise which labor believes in and gave its allegiance to, and it caught labor napping. Congress felt that it had a mandate from the people to do anything it chose to do, and it continued its own attacks on labor at this time in the Congress. The Taft-Hartley act was conceived with the same animus as the court injunction campaign from 1910 to 1932 was conceived. It represents an old, obsolete notion of labor-management relations. It believes that management is superior to labor. It believes in one law for the rich and one law for the poor. It has been hypocritical in that it was ushered in with a cry for free enterprise, when free enterprise for labor meant a series of base restrictions. It has produced a situation in the United States which nearly every honest man characterizes as an interruption of the good labor-management relations that were accumulated during the

(Continued on page 501)



**T**WO American professors well known in the labor movement, Professor George S. Counts and Professor Nucia P. Lodge, published a little volume called "I Want To Be Like Stalin" which is attracting wide attention. Professor Counts is a high official in the American Federation of Teachers. Professor Lodge was born in Russia, and much of the book is taken up with the actual translation of a volume called "Pedagogy" which is the bible of Soviet teachers.

So important is this volume considered by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America that they give a review of it in their Information Service for October 18.

Professor Counts says:

"Little is said about democracy in the educational literature. The term very seldom appears in the 'Pedagogy.' The question of political liberty in the American sense is apparently disposed of by declaring that the Soviet Union is a classless society, that the official leadership is completely devoted to the welfare of the people, and that consequently genuine conflict of interests between the individual and the state simply cannot exist."

### Building a Religious State

Professor Counts goes on to point out that the Russians seem to be building not a political society but a religious state. He says: "The Russians believe as certainly in the ultimate triumph of communism on the earth as the early Christians believed in the 'second coming.'" Professor Counts points out that the Russians are building a myth in the minds of youth that the Russians are the "richest" and "most powerful" country in the world. They interpret everything in terms of Marxian philosophy. They say, for instance, that Lincoln was assassinated by capitalists.

The bulletin of the Federal Council of the Churches goes on to point out:

### For Communism

"Education for us is a vital public concern and is directed toward the strengthening of the socialist state. The Great Patriotic War demonstrated that our Red Army, educated in our schools, was able to achieve victories beyond the strength of the most democratic bourgeois state. . . .

"The basic mark of the new man—a member of communist society—is his new attitude toward labor, a communist attitude toward labor. . . . With us labor is not a grievous burden; nor is it performed under compulsion. On the contrary, it brings joy."

Soviet patriotism includes "understanding that the interests of our people and the interests of the toiling masses of the entire world are indivisible." The Soviet Union is a multi-national state where culture is "national in form and socialistic in content." Youth must acquire "militant readiness for defense of the socialist fatherland." In Soviet society one "has no personal interests opposed to the collective interests. With us there are no contradictions between individuality and society." Due attention is paid to the "personal tendencies, needs, and interests of each child."

"The entire question of education in communist morality calls for a knowledge of those ethical standards and requirements which are determined by the character of the new socialist relations."

# EDUCATION *in Russia* *Honestly Presented*

Professor George S. Counts introduces a volume on "Pedagogy" that reveals heart of Soviet system

"Communist morality serves our general purposes and is wholly linked with the building of a new communist society." The morally educated person "subordinates his own interests to the service of his motherland and his people."

### For Bolshevik Character

In moral education concreteness is necessary; children have difficulty with "abstract moral propositions." Also example is of utmost importance: let parents and teachers remember this.

Moral conduct is not mere conformity to instructions. "A person thus educated conforms to moral rules and standards only when he is under observation. But for us it is important that he behave in accordance with the canons of communist morality because of inner conviction; . . ." A distinguished Russian educator is quoted: "If you should ask how I would briefly define the essence of my experiment, my answer would be: the making of the greatest possible demands on the individual and the showing to him of the greatest possible respect." Children must become independent in their "moral judgments." They must have "a conviction of their own."

Educators must have regard to "age and individual differences." "A collective is composed of individuals. An educative influence on the personality of each child is required."

### For Our Beloved Motherland

An "intimate feeling of love of family, of home, of native village or city, and of natural surroundings" must be developed. Soviet patriotism includes "national pride and national self-consciousness." But not exclusively: "Forward-looking men and women of the past who passionately loved their people and their motherland were never confined within the framework of a narrow nationalism." "International animosity" is excluded; this is a "capitalist" vice.

But pupils must learn that "the feeling of Soviet patriotism is saturated with irreconcilable hatred toward the enemies of socialist society." Hatred has essential uses; it "creates a feeling of irreconcilability toward the class enemy." In education for future defense "it is necessary to remember that to vanquish the enemy is impossible without the most burning hatred of him." In the Great Patriotic War (the term always used for World War II) Russia "proved to be the only power capable, not only of halting the dark surge of fascism, but also of inflicting on it a decisive and fatal defeat."

A variety of what we would call modern methods is set forth for inculcating "Soviet patriotism."

### For Love, Honor, and Respect

"Genuine universal humanism is realized in our country—the country of socialism—because it has completely liberated the working people of all nationalities from exploitation."

Humanism fosters "respect for the rights and dignity of man," love and honor toward parents and elders. "How base then are the

(Continued on page 498)



RED SQUARE, MOSCOW

A society which rests merely on force can never be democratic



# New Concept of Eating

## May AID Saving

"NUTRITION IN INDUSTRY," a publication of the International Labor Organization, reviews nutrition experience during the war and points to new, sound program.

"We may live without poetry, music and art;  
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;  
We may live without friends; we may live without books;  
But civilized man cannot live without cooks."  
E. R. Bulwer-Lytton.

**T**HE many products which the war forced out of production at no time included food, and although some items were rationed which made living difficult, Americans cannot honestly claim that they really suffered for lack of food during our four-and-a-half years of war effort.

In all countries, the importance to the civilian as well as to the military population, of the part eating played in our lives was well considered by government officials who were in charge of war production and responsible for civilian morale. A publication of the International Labor Office called "Nutrition in Industry" tells in three reports from persons in Canada, America and England of the measures taken to improve the diets of industrial workers—men and women manufacturing the equipment needed to defeat our enemies.

Factory dining rooms on a scientific basis can aid productivity and serve as educational centers for proper eating habits

The offices established in all three countries to deal with industrial nutrition had a number of specific duties to fulfill. One of their jobs was to determine how the kitchens and dining rooms in converted and enlarged civilian production plants could be expanded and adequately equipped where they already existed, and how the best use could be made of the equipment secured for eating arrangements to be put into newly constructed plants.

Another major undertaking was to help the industrial cooks to plan meals which could be served cheaply and appetizingly, and to assist in encouraging the nutritionally ignorant to understand his needs and accept the new ideas which the dietary experts planned for his welfare.

The reports show that each country had to approach somewhat different problems as a result of the various habits which were current, and the restrictions which the war required in the matter of obtaining food. For instance, in the United States the practice of

eating in a plant establishment was far more common than it was in England and Canada, and in those latter countries greater efforts had to be made to encourage the workers to adopt plant canteens and cafeterias, even though it should have appeared advantageous from the beginning for them to do so. The factory meals were off-ration and they consequently not only helped to increase the allotments to the individual workers, but at the same time they saved food at home for other members of the family.

The assistance of the government to industry and labor was invaluable because workers in manufacturing industries increased from 7.8 million in 1939 to 16.5 million in 1944. Often the only real opportunity that many of these workers had to buy a reasonably priced and well-cooked meal was at the factory.

### Worth While Propaganda

The government nutritionists found their efforts most rewarding when they helped the plant food managers to put up posters, and distribute literature on nutrition, conduct nutrition classes and show films explaining the dietary requirements of adults. These efforts backed well-arranged and varied food selections on which the workers' new superior knowledge of eating requirements could be immediately exercised. One of the most successful devices used to persuade the workers to balance their meals was to offer special plate lunches at slightly reduced prices with the food already served.

The British reporter mentioned in this connection, that the thought in England was not to persuade the worker to eat properly because it was good for him only, but because he would enjoy more the things which were nutritious and different.

### Difficulties Involved

The absence of women in the homes and the necessity to work on odd shifts in all countries increased the difficulties for the workers in getting wholesome meals, and the perplexities connected with rationing made house-keeping infinitely harder for families where the adults were all employed. These facts and others of equal importance were appreciated by many employers and government health experts, and it was to lessen the dangers of malnutrition due to make-shift eating practices that special pains were taken to encourage the workers to think about their health and to help them to consume the required vitamins, minerals, proteins and carbohydrates.

Statistics showed that both in Canada and England during the peak of war endeavor, the majority of workers were still not in financial positions of sufficient prosperity to assure that nutritious food could be obtained. It is interesting to contrast the statements made in two of the reports about the causes for malnutrition. In England it was attributed to a lack of income, while in America, the writer declared, "The most prevalent single cause of malnutrition among workers is poor food habits."

Out of the war experience of in-plant feeding has come a new concept which might be termed a distinct advance in industrial thinking, a realization of the importance to the welfare of the enterprise of a good food program. The decline of absenteeism, enhanced morale and more efficient working habits attributed directly to the satisfaction brought about by good-eating facilities

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U. S. D. A. Photo by Madeleine Osborne

Food is important to work. Company cafeterias can do much to advance production and welfare.



# University of the PEOPLE

"WISH I could have gone to college." "If I didn't have a family to look after I'd go back to school now." "Kids nowadays don't know how lucky they are. I never had a chance to finish school." These and similar remarks are passed by men and women the country over every day. Wishful thinking! It's time we cut out wishful thinking and put the energy thus expended to more practical use.

In Washington, right in the heart of the city there is a big white stone building, a beautiful and imposing structure. Carved into its stone front in large letters, for all to see, are the words, "University of the People." What college is this? Why isn't a university or school of formal education at all but a public library, and there is one of these buildings and its many attendant branches in every major city of the United States. And in every little hamlet of our country from Parkersville to Podunk there is some kind of public library, ready, willing and able to give a liberal education to any persons energetic enough to avail themselves of the knowledge contained in the thousands of books it has to offer.

## Library—Key to Education

Here's what a well-known educator, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch had to say on the subject:

"Let me say as a public lecturer in one of our universities, that in my opinion a guided access to the shelves of a great library is of far greater worth than attendance at lectures can possibly be. Lectures may stimulate; private talk, in my experience, stimulates better. Both have their uses. But the true key to understanding is the key of a library."

You may have boys or girls going to school. Each fall, what is the first thing they do after enrolling? They get their books—the ones that are going to see them through their various classes. Of course, they have good teachers to guide them, direct their studies and give lectures, but in

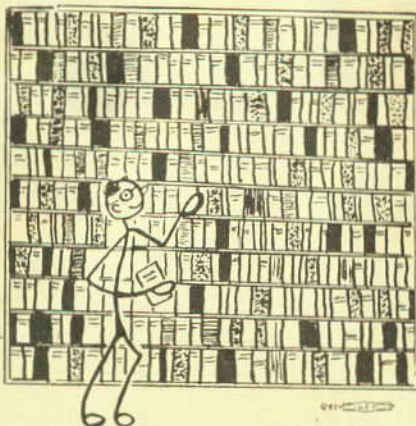
The public library offers a college education—free—for everyone

general they have to perform the work of acquiring an education themselves and their books play a most prominent part in the process.

There you have a key to a more successful future for yourself. A liberal education is locked within the thousands of wonderful books written every year. The library is full of them—a generous education is at your fingertips for the taking.

## Choose a Major

Perhaps you are especially interested in a particular subject. Perhaps you have a specific goal in mind—a subject in which you would have majored had you gone to college. Why not start now to build up a



knowledge of that subject by reading books, magazine articles, pamphlets about it. You can become an authority on almost any subject you choose, if you are diligent and stick with it.

Suppose just general all-around knowledge is what you'd like to acquire. My friend, a close association with the public library is the first milestone along the way. You know that old saying about a well-educated man. "He knows everything about something and something about everything." Selected reading is the quickest road to becoming this type of "well-educated man."

It is amazing how many, many books have been written on thousands of subjects. There is a book to appeal to every need—material or philosophical. There has been a book written about anything you can possibly think of—apples and Archimedes, baboons and bazookas, cloves and Cleopatra, doctors and doughnuts and on and on—a book for every interest—an answer for every need.

## Though Strange Be the Topic

The other day I had to make a trip to the library. I announced that I was going and could I get anything for anybody. There was a chorus of requests. One of the



men in the office said, "See if you can get me a book about how to make concrete steps. My wife wants new ones going into our basement and I thought I'd do it myself." One of the girls said, "Will you get me a book on the symphony. I want to learn more about music." Another said, "Ask if 'The Beleaguered City' is in. It's a story of the siege of Richmond and I've wanted to read it ever since it came out. Another man wanted a book about Streptomycin because he had a friend doing research with this new wonder drug and he wanted to be able to converse intelligently with him about it. And the public library filled every request. No matter how strange the thirst for knowledge the library can provide a means of satisfying it.

Now here are a few notes that may help you to know your library better.

## The System

In almost all libraries, all books on one subject are kept together and books on related subjects are kept near each other. The vast collection of books is "catalogued"—every book has a number. The number of the book, the author's name and the title of the book are typed or printed on cards and these cards are put in a file case in alphabetical order. They are filed in alphabetical order in three places—under the title of the book, the name of the author and under subject matter. If a person knows the general subject, or the title of a book or the author's name, he can locate the volume without any trouble.

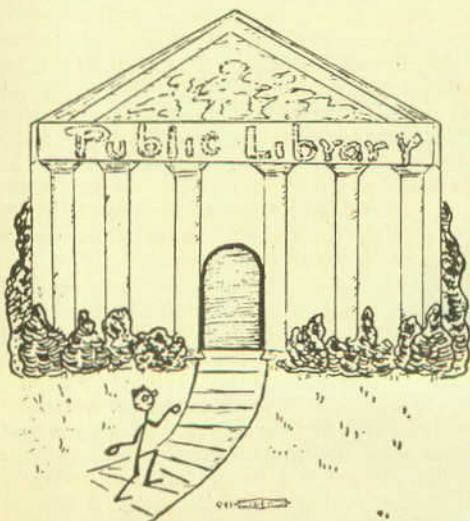
In the large libraries, catalogue number, author and title are written on a request slip and handed in at the circulation desk and a library employee locates the book and brings it to you. However in small libraries and some large libraries, readers may browse around and make their own selections from the shelves or "stacks" as the main supply shelves are designated.

Now what is this catalogue system for shelving books? There are a number of systems employed in library science but the best known and most widely used system is the Dewey or Decimal system which was invented by a college student named Melvil Dewey and was later enlarged and improved by him.

Under the Dewey-Decimal system, 1000 points is the basis. A certain number stands for each subject and all books on that subject are marked with that number and are placed together on the shelves. The 1000 points of the Dewey system are divided into 10 main classes as follows:

- 000—99 —General Works
- 100—199 —Philosophy—
- 200—299 —Religion
- 300—399 —Social Sciences
- 400—499 —Language

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# Corporations vs Man: A Stubborn Conflict

By HONORABLE JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, United States Senator

*Senator O'Mahoney addresses American Bar Association at its Cleveland meeting in September.*

**N**EVER in the history of civilization was production more needed than it is now—not even during the war. The winning of the fighting war with all its expenditure of blood and treasure, will have been a complete anticlimax unless we also win the peace. The peace cannot be won without production because the war through which we have come was a total war involving the destruction of the productive capacity of mankind upon a scale never before approximated.

We know now that the devastated areas of the world cannot be restored to prewar standards of production without great expenditure of time and capital, because modern man depends no longer upon the simple handicrafts which were sufficient in centuries past, but upon the complex discoveries and inventions of the 20th century. Modern efforts of millions of workers and the raw materials of many areas must be brought into harmonious action under expert management. The basic organization to make this possible is essentially the work of the lawyer, for what is needed is the overall framework of law to enable all branches of the economy to function efficiently in freedom and unity.

## The Honor of the Law-Giver

The rules by which mankind has been able to function in social units have always been laid down by the members of this profession, and mankind has always reserved its highest rewards for the law-giver. From the time of Moses the greatest honors that men can pay have gone to the leaders who have had the vision and the courage to frame the law by which all the elements of society could cooperate to the best advantage of the greatest number in the business of daily living.

Since I am a lawyer I may be forgiven for saying to a group of my own profession that the modern lawyer has failed as yet to provide the rule of order the modern world requires. Within the past 40 years, the scientist and the engineer have given us a wholly new world, but the lawyer has lagged behind. He fills our legislative assemblies, both state and national, just as he filled the Constitutional Convention in 1787, but he has not yet devised the rule of order whereby the complex parts of the modern economic machine may be geared together to serve the welfare of men. Not since the Federal Constitution itself was drafted have the lawyers of any generation had a greater opportunity than we have now to provide the legal system within which the whole modern world may operate to advance the freedom and the standard of living of all.

## Leader discusses relation of law and lawyers to problems of production.

### A notable address

Every American lawyer is loyal to the Federal Constitution and to the principles of human liberty upon which it was based. Every lawyer knows that when that instrument was signed and submitted to the people of the states for ratification, a great fear arose that the new central government might become so powerful as to encroach upon the liberty of the people, and because of this fear the Constitution was ratified only upon condition that a Bill of Rights should be adopted to make it perfectly clear that the new government would be an instrument to serve the people but not to rule them. Every lawyer knows that the civil liberties of the individual in his economic and political life constitute the basis of our system of government. It is personal liberty that is now threatened everywhere.

If I were to ask any lawyer at this convention the question:

"Is man made for the state or is the state made for man?" the answer would be unanimous—the state is made for man and is his servant, not his master.

If, however, I were to ask another question:

"Is man made for the economic system or is the system made for man?" the answer would neither be so clear nor so prompt, because the truth is, there are many lawyers, as there are many businessmen, who, if they do not actually believe that man was made to serve the economic system, sometimes talk and act as if they did.

## Natural and Artificial

A curious error has crept into our thinking as lawyers. We have failed to differentiate between the natural person, man, and the artificial person, the corporation. We go about our daily business in our law offices and in our legislative offices confusing the rights of the corporation with the rights of man. The consequence is that the modern corporation, in some instances, has become more powerful even than the state.

I shall undertake to prove that statement in a moment, but for the present I want to demonstrate how even thinkers who are completely loyal to the fundamental law of our society that all men are created equal and are the source of all authority which may be exercised over them, can nevertheless place the corporation upon an equality with man.

There was recently published a thoughtful and stimulating book on the corporation written by a man of great ability, who, a few years ago, was invited by General Motors to make a report upon the organization and the managerial policies of that corporation. I refer to Mr. Peter F. Drucker.

His book, "Concept of the Corporation," professes faith in the political institutions of America. He recognizes that the business of business is to produce the goods and the services the people demand, and that the corporation is an instrument designed for production for people. One cannot read his book without realizing that he believes in the Bill of Rights, but, nevertheless, his premise is that the corporation is an autonomous unit which stands upon precisely the same footing as society itself. This is the concluding sentence of his first chapter:

"Both our statesmen and our business leaders have to find solutions to the problems of industrial society which serve at the same time equally the functional efficiency of the corporation, the functional efficiency of society and our basic political beliefs and promises."

Obviously if this sentence represents the philosophy of its author, he places the corporation on exactly the same plane with society itself and with our basic political beliefs if indeed he does not give it priority.

I hope I am wrong in this interpretation. My message to this group, however, is that we shall not be able to solve the fundamental issue of our time until we realize that the modern corporation must be recognized for what it is, the servant of the people, just as the state is.

The task of the lawyer in the current political and economic crisis is to produce the rule of order which, in the modern world, will preserve the benefits of corporate organization—and they have been very great—while at the same time making certain that it shall not become the master of the people. We must begin by recognizing the indisputable fact that the modern corporation comes into existence solely by reason of a grant from government. The corporation has no life except that which it obtains from some state, and since the state is the servant of society and derives its powers "by consent of the governed," so also must the corporation be content to be the servant of the same people who are the authors of government itself.

## More Powerful Than States

Can there be any doubt that the modern corporation has become more powerful, economically speaking at least, than the states which have brought it into existence?

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company employs 704,381 individuals. Its stockholders also number 700,000. On the basis of the number of employees alone, it is an economic unit with a population greater than that of each of 12 states in the Federal Union. On the score of assets, however, there are only six states within whose borders the total assessed valuation of all real and personal property is greater than the \$7.381 billion at which A.T. and T. fixes the value of its assets. Stated in another way, all the property in each of 42 states is assessed at less than the asset value of A.T. and T.

But the telephone company is a natural monopoly and must serve the whole country, so it is only to be expected that it would rank high even in comparison with the states. Let us, however, take a corporation which is not a natural monopoly, like United States Steel or General Motors. The asset value of United States Steel exceeds \$2 billion, and that of General Motors is almost \$2 billion. There are only 21 sovereign states which outrank either United States



Steel or General Motors in wealth. Here again more than half of all the states rank below either United States Steel or General Motors in the assessed value of their property.

It may be conceded that in many states, if not in most, property, both real and personal, is not assessed at full value. The moral, however, remains the same. The economic power of these units is unquestionably greater by far than that of most of the states and cities in which the people attempt to govern themselves and make their living.

It is in the impact of the modern corporate organization upon the ability of men to make their living that the principal modern problems of government and economics arise. No one will more readily acknowledge than I that the modern corporation is an essential unit in modern society. Indeed, I go further. The modern industrial corporation is the characteristic economic institution of our time. But because as lawyers we have failed to provide the rule of economic order within which it shall serve the people, it is now concerned primarily in serving itself first, and therein lies the heart of all modern turbulence and disorder. People make and unmake governments in order to live. Economic systems are not immune.

### Production Restrained

Let us refer again to United States Steel as an example of corporate power. We all know now that production is being restrained because we do not have enough steel. We know that the fiscal managers of United States Steel recently raised prices. We know that even General Motors has curtailed the production of automobiles in the Cadillac, Pontiac and Chevrolet factories for lack of steel. We know that a score of industries scattered across the entire face of the country, including the oil industry, are unable to get the steel they want. And so we have posed two conflicting objectives—the objective of the people who want more steel, and the objective of the fiscal managers of the corporation who want more profit. The people, the businesses and the industries which want more steel have no recourse because an exceedingly small group of corporations, United States Steel and nine other companies, account for 88 percent of all the capital investment in steel producing facilities in the country.

Four of these corporations on January 1, 1945, held almost 63 percent of the total American steel ingot producing capacity. Thus the managers of concentrated steel ownership can tell our whole society how much of this basic commodity we may have. Surely it is clear that the very existence of such a power to control a commodity so essential to our whole structure, demonstrates the need of a new adjustment between the people and the economic organizations that were created to serve them.

Now as lawyers we know that a great industrial corporation like any of these steel companies depends wholly upon two grants of privileges from the governments of the people. They depend in the first instance upon the grant of the corporate charter which brought them into existence. In the second place, they depend upon the grant of patent rights made by the people's government under the authority of the Constitution of the United States.

What consideration should they offer in



SENATOR O'MAHONEY

return for these essential favors they have received at the hands of the people? Certainly they should produce at a price that will help to expand the economy. And certainly the country sadly needs a system that will permit such expansion.

I do not say that the managers of the giant corporations do not recognize their social responsibility, but I do say that because of the confused thinking of which I have spoken, by which the rights of man are mistaken to be the rights of the corporation, the modern American corporation and its legal advisers are failing to realize the supreme necessity of our time for a law which will gear our great industrial and commercial organizations into the economic system that will serve the needs of the people in the new age of science and technology.

Those of you who this morning had the privilege of hearing the inspiring address of Mr. Yellot and the able and lucid address of Mr. Newcomb, will understand the situation I am trying to describe. Mr. Yellot told us of wonderful new possibilities of human advancement which science has discovered in coal, and Mr. Newcomb discussed the conflict of laws which arises over the inadequacy of statutes drafted when business was largely individual and largely local for the present era in which so much of it is national and international.

The failure to lay down this rule of social responsibility, the failure to draft the frame of harmony within which modern economic organizations must work, like the state, for the benefit of the people, is the cause of the agitation for the establishment of totalitarian political power. It is the cause of the appearance of the national labor union. It is the cause for the demand, whenever it comes, for broader powers in government.

### Corporations Control Economy

Thus it has become clear, if only we are willing to take off the blinders of our daily habits of thought, that the modern corporation for lack of a rule of economic order has gained control over the materials by which men live, and is able to hand them out or shut them off as the managers of the corporation desire.

Many of you gentlemen gathered here today know much about the oil business. Many of you have appeared at committee meetings of the Senate at which I also was present. Many of you no doubt have heard me praise the petroleum industry for the manner in which it cooperated with the government to produce the oil that was necessary to win the war. I am ready to repeat those compliments anywhere. The patriotism of the executives of the oil industry, and the patriotism of the executives of every other American industry is not to be questioned. What is lacking is a comprehension of the basic fact that the modern economy bequeathed to us by the engineers and the scientists is an economy of organizations, for which we as lawyers have not provided the necessary frame of harmony.

### Petroleum Concentration

Let us look at the facts with respect to petroleum, just as we have looked at the facts with respect to steel. There has been such a concentration of ownership of the oil reserves of the world that a few companies now have the power to turn on or off the flow of oil that both the people and their government need, and the power to state at what price the people may obtain that oil. The armed services of this country still lack commitments from the oil industry for the delivery of oil that is necessary to maintain our fleet, our army, and our air force, even for the balance of this year. This, I understand, is largely a question of price. Let us not forget that if the power to tax is the power to destroy, the power to fix prices is likewise the power to destroy. When concentrated economic power fixes prices to serve its own purposes without public responsibility, it undermines the very foundations of society. "The man who writes the price tag," Robert Wood Johnson, the industrialist, tells us, "controls the throttle of business."

Back in October 1939 when the late President Farrish of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey appeared before the Temporary National Economic Committee during its study of the concentration of economic power, he testified that "the 20 largest producing companies in the business own 65.26 percent of the 16.7 billion barrels of oil" then estimated to be the magnitude of the petroleum reserves in the United States.

A few years later when I was conducting a hearing on petroleum for the Senate Committee on Public Lands, evidence was presented that the petroleum reserves in the United States had increased some 3 billion barrels, and that the major companies which in 1938 had 65.26 percent of 16.7 billion barrels, in 1942 had 70 percent of 19.589 billion barrels.

Today the concentration is even greater. Now our petroleum reserves are estimated at 20.8 billion barrels. The major companies now own 81 percent of the reserves which are greater by 4 billion barrels than the reserves of which they owned 65 percent nine years ago. That, gentlemen, is the progress

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# Government SUBSIDIES! For Whom and When?

**T**RADITIONALLY Americans have attempted to maintain a theory of separation of powers in the government. Isolated functions have been declared for the legislative, judicial and executive departments and lines have been drawn to point out where the separations lie. Every political scientist or politician knows, however, that it is sheer illusion to press the point of separation too far, for the facts are that the legislative, judicial and executive lines are not parallel. On the contrary, they meet, not in infinity, but before they are out of sight.

Similarly we have insisted largely on basing our economic observations on the theory that there is a separation between industry, commerce, government and labor. And here again we have deluded ourselves. To be specific, where was labor before Congress enacted the Norris-LaGuardia and the Wagner Acts? Until government invaded the field of labor, labor's nominal freedom did not mean its wholesome freedom. And today we are faced, by the Taft-Hartley act, with an opposite intrusion of government into the field of labor which is designed to break its strength as Delilah weakened Sampson when she sheared off his locks.

## For Better Understanding

But this article proposes to deal with an entirely different angle of relativity in an attempt to bring about a better understanding of the role of our government in the realm of business and commerce. Then perhaps we can decide the answers to "How free is our enterprise?", "How free should it be?" and "How free does enterprise want to be?" We do not intend to attempt a complete answer to any one of these questions. Our aim is simply to point up fundamental relationships to allow a clearer view of economics working within our nation.

Let the word "subsidy" be our point of

Business has been on receiving end for years, and still is. The why and how

departure. It is defined in public law as "pecuniary aid directly granted by government to an individual or commercial enterprise deemed productive of public benefit," and more broadly as "any financial assistance afforded by one individual to another."

There is no department in government to which you may go to gain information on the general subject of subsidies. Doubtless the Bureau of the Budget, the House Appropriations Committee and the General Accounting Office have the most nearly complete data, but it is probably not coordinated in any of these offices. Furthermore, we seem to have no body of literature which would give one an exhaustive picture of American subsidies. Does this mean that the matter is inconsequential and actually rather unimportant? Not at all. We believe that it is important and that the general public does not realize the extent to which our country is given to the practice of subsidizing its institutions. Subsidies are administered to our commercial, communications, agricultural, mining and industrial enterprises.

The extent to which any field is subsidized at any given time depends upon the national and international conditions which are prevailing and the interpretation of them by our law makers.

## For Example—the Steel Industry

One case in point is the steel industry. A tariff of long standing on foreign steel has presumably served as a subsidy to the industry (a recent government action removed the tariff from scrap iron until June 30, 1948), and in a JOURNAL article on

steel several months ago we pointed out how U. S. Steel reaped the benefits of a subsidy by purchasing at a fifth of its cost a steel mill erected at government expense. But more interesting than any of these has been the advice of a writer in an August Harpers article and another in the autumn Yale Review that the government should further subsidize the steel industry by stockpiling iron ore against our next war. The thesis of these writers is that our iron ore capacity and resources could not sustain us through another conflict and that to be prepared we must make annual purchases from Labrador and Brazilian sources to pile up beside our blast furnaces.

We will not attempt to evaluate the merits of this proposal. It is given only as an example of how a situation determines the attitude of the government toward a subsidy. If the legislators are convinced by the steel interests that they cannot supply the estimated number of tons of ore for an emergency, and if the international scene appears bleak enough, we will doubtless have a law passed which will provide for large purchases and importations of iron ore or even unfinished steel.

As our definition above indicates, theoretically subsidies are the result of invasions of the government into the field of economics to affect situations for the general welfare. Since subsidies involve money from the tax revenues and the taxing power is in the hands of the legislature, each grant in a specific area or other provision for assistance must come from a law enacted by Congress.

## Variety of Subsidies

We cannot draw a harsh line on the matter of subsidies if we consider the meaning of the word. A government contract such as one entered into between the United States Post Office Department and the airplane companies is a subsidy, for the payments to the airlines does not bear a close relationship to the cost of the service. This manifests a deliberate policy on the part of the government to encourage airplane development. The recently passed sugar act re-establishing quotas from foreign countries and United States territories and imposing a tariff on all foreign sugar importation is a substantial subsidy to the beet and cane sugar companies within our country. Besides these protections, a direct grant of money is made to further subsidize the domestic growers and processors of sugar sources.

Other examples of subsidies are the prices set by Congress on gold and silver, and the public construction and maintenance of our highways—considered by some a subsidy to the motor freight and bus business.

The attitudes of business and labor on subsidies vary, depending upon the subject under discussion. If government interference is to benefit the group in which one belongs, the tendency is to approve the subsidy, but if one is a manufacturer and a proposed subsidy is to benefit the farmer, opposition is likely to be loudly voiced by the industrial interests, and vice versa.

The scope of government participation in business is clearly broad. Government research in many different fields constitutes a subsidy since it makes available for use for private profit information relating to

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Mail contracts with the government is a form of subsidy.



**T**HE Honorable Ralph Waldo Gwinn of the Housing Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Education and Labor, is reported to be after the building trades. Congressman Gwinn is a zealous person, the son of a missionary, is regarded as highly educated, an author, and full of self-righteous feeling. He is by-passing Government departments in the matter of getting accurate information in regard to the building industry. He is now holding a series of meetings in the East and Middle West on the state of the building industry in certain cities. His schedule is as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio	October 27 and 28
Detroit, Mich.	October 30 and 31
Chicago, Ill.	November 3 and 4
Minneapolis, Minn.	November 6 and 7
Spokane, Wash.	November 10 and 11
Seattle, Wash.	November 13 and 14
San Francisco, Calif.	November 17 and 18
Los Angeles, Calif.	November 20 and 21
Denver, Colo.	November 24 and 25
St. Louis, Mo.	December 2 and 3
Indianapolis, Ind.	December 4 and 5
Birmingham, Ala.	December 8 and 9

As a background of this so-called building industry investigation, the *Wall Street Journal* has been running a series of articles purporting to show that it is the performance of the building trades unions in the industry which is keeping up high building costs. "Low productivity of construction workers is undoubtedly padding home-building costs already at record levels." The *Wall Street Journal* believes that the introduction of piece rates in the building trades would solve the production difficulty—in other words, move on an open-shop basis. The *Journal* goes on to say: "Another drag on production is the advanced age of most mechanics." It goes on to say that the average construction worker today is over 55 years of age. This is not accurate. The Apprentice-Training Service of the United States Department of Labor made a study in 1945. It found that the median age for nine construction trades was 43 years. This study by the Labor Department was made before 100,000 young apprentices were introduced into the industry. The median age must be much less now.

Though the *Wall Street Journal* presses down most heavily upon the unions in the industry, it does admit that the antiquated system of the distribution of materials is very costly.

Another charge is that where unions are not active, housing is going forward at a rapid rate. This is not supported by figures.

### Report on Home Building

Washington, D. C., is a fairly good union town. Here is the recent report on home building in the Washington area:

Private home construction in the Washington, D. C., area in September was at the highest monthly level on record, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, announced today.

It is estimated that 1,340 family dwelling units were completed in September, and early reports of building permits issued show that the number of new dwellings started at least matched the previous peak of 2,900 privately financed units in May 1941. The greatest part of the September gain in starts took place in Prince Georges County, Maryland, and Arlington County, Virginia.

# Is BUILDING Industry Ready for Cleaners?

Gwinn committee is reported to be hostile to labor, and is ready to air preconceived notions

Among 28 industrial areas surveyed, Washington tied San Francisco for fourth place in volume of new private housing started in the first 8 months of 1947, being surpassed by only the Los Angeles, New York, and Detroit areas. The 8-months total for Greater Washington amounted to 12,200 units in 1947—67 percent more than in 1946. No other large industrial area equalled this record increase over last year. For the country as a whole, Bureau estimates show new private housing starts in non-farm areas up 13 percent over the January-August period of 1946.

New housing started in the Washington area dropped in August to 1,700 units entirely because of a slump in apartment building. Preliminary September reports, however, reveal that the decline in rental housing starts was only temporary.

### 1947 Sees Great Gains

Within the Greater Washington area, the largest gains in home building during the first 8 months of 1947, compared with the same period of 1946, occurred in suburban Maryland and Virginia. In Prince Georges County, Maryland, new housing for which

permits were issued more than doubled; it advanced by 77 percent in Arlington County, Virginia, by 67 percent in Montgomery County, Maryland, by 60 percent in Fairfax County, Virginia, and by 34 percent in the District of Columbia.

The average construction cost of \$9,000 per unit in August, probably an all-time high for Greater Washington, was exceeded in only two other industrial areas for which reports were available—Syracuse, at \$9,100, and Cleveland, at \$9,200.

By mid-summer of this year, the average cost of single-family units in the Washington areas was \$2,000 higher than the 1946 low in October. Of the one-family dwellings for which permits were issued, builders estimated that in October 1946 only eight percent would cost more than \$9,250 per unit to construct, contrasted with 60 percent in July 1947 (the latest month for which detailed information has been collected).

### Record in Our Queen Cities

Here is the record of total building construction in certain top cities for the month of June:

Los Angeles	\$16,472,990
Detroit	13,344,713
Houston	8,877,603
Chicago	8,154,172
New York City	8,113,142
Baltimore	6,586,308

(Continued on page 501)



PWA Photo

Housing remains a perennial problem—and will for years to come.





MR. MCCHESNEY

**W**E demand more food. It takes approximately three years for a steer to be raised and processed as steak for the table.

We demand more steel. It requires approximately three years to design a steel-making plant, build it and get more steel in that metal's many useful forms.

Three years—the interval needed to fill a prime need for food; the best nature, aided by scientific agriculture, can do. Three years—the interval required to fill the need for more of the metal that is our industrial spine; the best our industrial and metallurgical genius can do.

#### Builders Do Better

We demand more houses. We need more houses. I am proud to report to you today that America is getting houses. Hundreds of thousands of them.

Note well that it has NOT taken three years to show some very real results on housing either.

Within two years after the shooting war ended—one of which was spent struggling with unrealistic government controls—the construction industry is now building houses at a record-making pace.

For September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports housing starts at the rate of 88,000. Completions were almost as numerous. That means a rate exceeding 120 houses an hour for every hour of the day, every day of the month. No weekends off. No holidays.

No comparable date exists for monthly house-building rates in the residential building boom of the 1920's but September's record of this year seems to be an all-time record for that month. This is at an annual rate of 950,000 units a year. The previous peak was 937,000 in 1925. It now appears that during this year our industry will have started 825,000 houses and will have completed approximately 800,000.

Yet we find in the face of this record of

# A Cure for HIGH PRICES In Housing

By ROBERT W. MCCHESNEY, President  
National Electrical Contractors Association

Mr. McChesney speaks at U. S. Chamber of Commerce conference on construction. He is tired of the old sing-song criticism of industry

performance continual criticism and attack. Investigations of every conceivable character have been initiated.

Unfortunately, housing is set in a strong emotional pattern and it has been projected as a political issue. Made vulnerable by the circumstances of depression and war, it is a strategic bridgehead for those who would alter our American way of doing business.

#### Industry Is Criticized

We are told at every hand that the construction industry has fallen down on the job; that it is too moth-eaten in method and organization to do the job; that it is riven with restrictive practices and monopoly; that it has no imagination and no discipline.

We have no quarrel with sound, constructive criticism. There are things in the construction industry, as there are in all other human endeavors, that need correction. Criticism is a stimulus that is needed. It is welcomed. But please may we ask that our critics play something other than the few scratchy records of the theme songs of our critics of yesteryears?

Some of the attacks on the construction industry are not criticism; they are merely smears. The deeds and words of some of our critics too often suggest that they are persons of little faith in the personal freedom inherent in the American system of competitive enterprise which is the economic foundation of our individual freedom.

#### Bad Medicine

These critics imply that the State could do a better job of building homes, plant and store than could free competitive enterprise. Many of these who hold to this belief have embraced and admired the socialistic experiment of Britain. These are a tenacious lot, for in the face of the dismal failure of the British socialized experiment in building, they continue to advocate the same medicine for America. They would prescribe a lethal dose for a healthy individual.

The heavy sedative of socialism surely has lulled the British construction industry into a slumber that intrudes upon the day's work.

As for America's construction industry, it is up at sunrise and is a-doing. Witness that in September construction reached a postwar high in volume of \$1,500,000,000 and in this monumental endeavor there were employed 1,925,000 men.

Mark well, too, that the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is the source of these fig-

ures, reports further that in September for the first time since the removal of non-housing controls on July 1 there was a substantial rise in the volume of commercial construction. It was not until there was record volume of residential construction that any considerable volume of non-residential building got under way. Where are those of little faith in the freedom of enterprise who foredoomed home building to oblivion once the restraint of government decree was removed from the construction industry? They are still around but they must be amusing themselves in dark corners by tearing up in small bits their predictions of disaster. It is worthy of note that in this year of freedom (1947) the value of residential construction so far exceeds non-residential construction by \$945,000,000 and home building accounts for 47 percent of all private construction expenditures. What a different picture than that of a year ago when we met here with the onus of government regulation weighing on us like a dead hand!

Need more be said on that score?

#### High Prices

It is true that while the construction industry is building houses at an astounding rate, the price of these houses is high. We could, with good grace, excuse ourselves by stating that so are eggs and beef high. Very high. Higher by comparison than are houses. We will not take refuge in this comparative haven other than to observe that the men who build these houses have to pay around one dollar a dozen for eggs and 75 cents a pound for beef. Consequently, their demand for more wages is not without provocation. This tends to raise the whole price level. It is unrealistic today to talk in terms of 40-cent steak and it is totally unrealistic, too, to compare a \$6,000 house in 1939 with a \$6,000 house today. The whole price level has moved up.

A dominating factor in the higher cost of building is that of taxes. Present taxes form a tremendous burden in comparison with those prior to World War II. The per capita burden for federal taxes only has increased approximately 800 per cent. Today's tax burden, therefore, represents a very substantial part of the selling price of any buildings, including a home. Tax revision is a fertile field wherein Government can contribute to reduce the cost of construction.

#### Good Prospect

The important thing in our industry is that the price of houses seems to have reached a plateau and there is reasonable expectancy that the price will decline. Taking the 1940 home cost as 100 the cost of a house rose to 141 during the war, standing at 141 on VJ Day. In the year following, when controls went off, the cost moved up



to 181. In the past year the index has moved to 187. This indicates a plateau. These are figures of the Federal Housing Administration.

Contributing to the leveling-off process of housing costs is the fact that a year ago it took 11 months to complete a house. Today, the completion time is less than five months. This means a real saving in cost. One reason for this is the very pronounced increase in productivity at the building site both of management and labor; management because the flow of material is more consistent and because it is developing its "know-how"; labor because it is shaking out its wartime incompetents and is awakening to its responsibilities under the free competitive enterprise system. Another factor is the ingress of highly-competent, ambitious GI apprentices. These are the men who a few months ago stepped out of uniform into a pair of overalls and started learning how to lay brick, apply plaster, drive a nail, wire a house and thread a pipe. It is truly remarkable how rapidly and how competently these boys are filling the depleted ranks of our skilled construction labor.

### The Age Question

You must remember that today the average age of our skilled construction labor is around 55 years. It is through ignorance or ill grace that our critics condemn the construction industry for this fact. Did we not just fight a war with young men? There was no pool for apprenticeship under the draft. Did we not prior to that war just pass through a 10-year depression when we held out no incentive to youth? In 15 years a man of 40 becomes 55.

Now with our GI apprentices swinging into stride, it is not inappropriate that we suggest that those who criticize look to circumstances today and not eight and 10 years ago for the ammunition to load their muskets! They should remember that the boys whose chosen industry they are attacking have had experience dodging rockets and other missiles of modern muzzle velocity. They should remember, too, that there are considerably more than 100,000 of these young men today enrolled under the banner of construction industry apprenticeship.

Let us lay our cards on the table. Let us analyze the cost of building, whether it be a home, factory or store.

The high cost of building is due to four primary factors: One, the high cost of taxes; two, the high cost of materials; three, the high cost of labor, and four, the unsteady flow of material and labor to the job. This last factor is due to dislocations and shortages of both material and labor. It has a prime influence on productivity and productivity is the basis of building cost. This condition of flow is improving as prices become firm and delivery definite. It is the cause of an improving curve of productivity in our industry.

### Small Business

There is abundant evidence that, if at least current conditions prevail, the cost of construction will become stabilized. We cannot guarantee that because there are too many contributing factors outside our industry and beyond our control. But the prospect is reasonable.

Construction is performed for the most

part by numerous small businesses. There are in the construction industry more than 200,000 contractors. With but few exceptions, they are small business men. There are tens of thousands of small business firms engaged in the distribution of construction materials and equipment; thousands engaged in the manufacture of this material. There are thousands of small business men engaged in the financing of building; tens of thousands in engineering and design. In fact, a very large percentage of our almost 4,000,000 centers of individual initiative which constitutes the American free enterprise system are engaged in one way or another with construction.

It is a tribute to the genius of the American system that so many and so diverse a group could be brought together to achieve the miracle of almost 1,000,000 houses a year in the face of trying material shortages, adverse labor conditions and interference from many sources, not the least of them the Federal Government. It must be a phenomenon to eternally confound the economic planners.

Here is an example of the superiority of the versatile, efficient small unit of the economy being able to react effectively and quickly to a need. It is testimony in favor of the small business man with his compact, skilled management. Could the mere ponderance of big business have done as well? We doubt it.

Yet some of our critics assail us because the construction industry is a maze of small units, buying, as they say, at retail, and employing the technique of custom fabrication instead of mass production.

These critics seem to disregard some important considerations. Their reasoning continually harps back to the assumption that in bigness there is virtue and efficient low-cost production.

We challenge that assumption.

If the demand for construction could be guaranteed at today's high level for 10 years or more, without diminution, perhaps the argument for bigness of the construc-

tion organization would make for low cost if—and this is important—the large operator could exploit without cost to himself the years of effort and cost in training skilled mechanics for the job, and the efficient sources of supply nurtured and built up to efficient level by the patronage of many small customers whose diverse demands create a reasonably steady level of demand year in and year out.

### A Bill of Goods

Yet that is precisely the bill of goods that some attempt to sell to the public. They use all manner of devious threats and coercion to gain their ends. Even arms of the Federal Government are being subverted to political ends to reform conditions that today produce high-level production and the satisfaction of wants. The prospective result of some of this intervention is entrenchment of a monopoly dwarfing in magnitude the objects of current attraction.

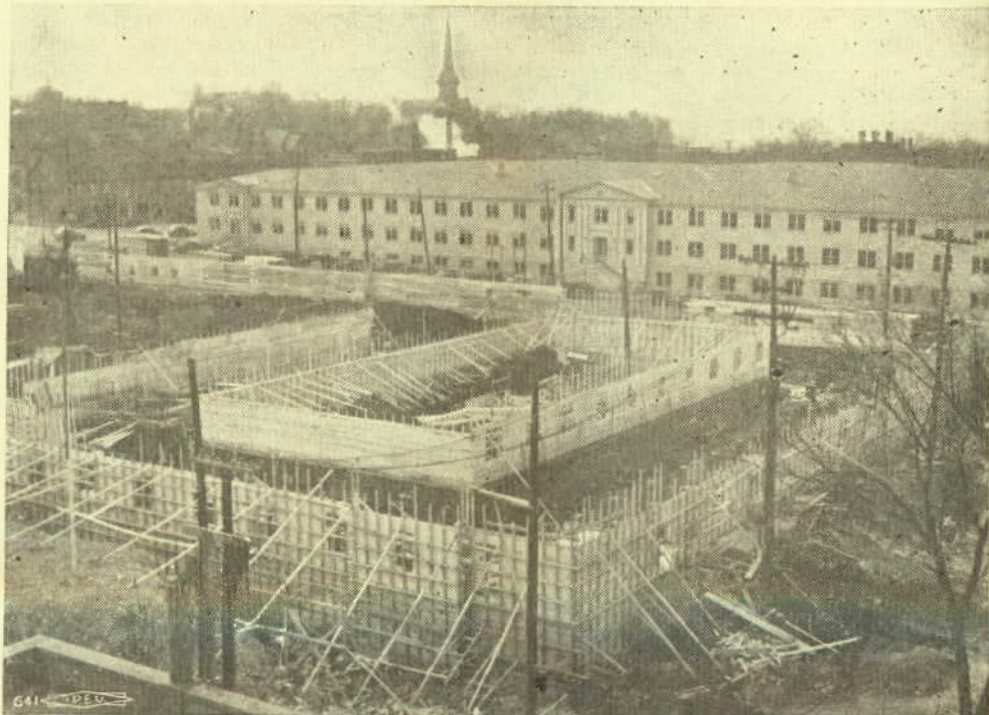
We are not perfect. But this furor about alleged wasteful methods of distribution, about restrictive practices, and many of the other notes of the popular critical theme song that is being replayed on the political jukeboxes today, even if all of it were true, would be but a drop in the bucket in the cost of construction. Some of these practices are bad. I oppose them. I call on the industry to rid itself of them. They do nobody any good. They bring more harm to those who try to foster them than to the public. The exercise of this evil is a matter of exercise of good public relations within the industry and is not the terrible dragon presented so often to the public. It is our job. Let us take care of it with dispatch.

### Productivity

Our construction industry is completely dependent upon productivity. This is primarily a responsibility of management, but it cannot be achieved without the fullest cooperation of labor.

Much of the present unsatisfactory level

(Continued on page 499)



America seeks to expand its building.



# D.C.-Virginia Area Gets Big CO-OP Store

**T**HE year 1947 has recorded the expansion of the consumer cooperative movement into many new fields of consumer service. One of the most significant of the new ventures now under way is the entry into the department store field. The first consumer-owned department store in the United States is now under construction in Shirlington Shopping Center, Arlington, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D. C. The new store, which will be called the E. A. Filene Co-operative of Virginia, Incorporated, will open for business early in 1948.

## Virginia Store Paves Way

The new enterprise, which will be capitalized at \$500,000, was planned and sponsored by the Consumer Distribution Corporation of New York City. Two more stores of approximately the same size are now being built in Providence, Rhode Island, and Irvington, New Jersey, both of which will be open during the latter part of 1948. These cooperative department stores are the first of a chain of such stores which the Consumer Distribution Corporation plans to establish in various parts of the country. A group of labor unions in Cleveland is making overtures looking toward establishment of one in that city. The time schedule calls for the establishment of 10 such stores during the next three years with a long-time program looking toward the eventual establishment of 100 department stores by 1958.

The E. A. Filene name was chosen for the new Shirlington cooperative in memory of the great Boston merchant and philanthropist who made a fortune in the department store business by the somewhat unorthodox method of always telling the truth about the merchandise which was for sale in his store and always giving the consumer the best possible buy for his dollar. During the course of his business life Mr. Filene became convinced that the consumer cooperative movement was the best possible way of doing business in the public interest. Before he retired from active management of the Filene Department

## First in a series of 10 in a chain now being organized in nation's capital

store in Boston he attempted to persuade the board of directors to sell the business to the employees and to the customers and operate it on a cooperative basis. He was not successful in doing this but he devoted much time and money during his remaining years in promoting consumer cooperatives. Each year at the annual meeting of the Credit Union National Association all the members stand for a minute in silent tribute before Mr. Filene's picture to memorialize the work which he did in helping to found the credit union movement.

## Achievement

Mr. Filene also was the founder of the Consumer Distribution Corporation. He endowed this corporation with enough money to carry out some of his ideas for the promotion of consumer cooperation. The first venture of the new corporation was the financing of the Greenbelt Consumer Service which was organized to service the new Greenbelt, Maryland low-cost Federal housing project. The idea of setting up a consumer cooperative by advancing enough capital to make it a going concern and the raising of capital among the patrons of the stores to repay the initial capital investment was a new departure in cooperative financing. Prior to the entrance of the Consumer Distribution Corporation into this field of financing, cooperatives had always been started on a small scale and their program was necessarily limited to the amount of capital that could be plowed back into the business from savings and small amounts invested by members. The directors of the Consumer Distribution Corporation, however, felt that this method was too slow and that the times called for more rapid expansion if the consumer cooperative movement in this country was to achieve its rightful place in serving the consumer needs of its members. Therefore, it was decided that the Filene money would be used as a revolving fund to enable new enter-

prises to start doing business on a larger scale. This revolving fund principle is now being used to provide the energizing impetus for expansion of the consumer cooperative movement into the department store field.

## Choice of Sites

After several years of preliminary exploration and study during which time an experienced staff of experts in merchandising, buying and management was assembled, C.D.C. experts began to select the sites for the stores on the basis of preliminary market surveys. Shirlington, Providence and Irvington were selected for the sites of the first three stores because the surveys showed unusually favorable market areas and because strong, active groups of consumer cooperative members are already in existence in these places. These cooperative members are already running grocery stores, gasoline stations, housing projects, group health associations, and credit unions. The labor union movement was also strongly organized in all these areas.

The initial capital needed to equip and stock these new stores is being provided by the Consumer Distribution Corporation. Each store is incorporated as a separate cooperative association. Stock in the cooperative is sold to the local people who will be owners, members, and patrons of the new store.

C.D.C. retains control of the management of the new enterprises until enough local capital is subscribed to repay the initial C.D.C. investment at which time complete control of the new store will be turned over to the local cooperative groups. If the local groups so desire they may continue to utilize the services of the trained C.D.C. staff as a buying agency and as a consultant in management problems.

## Successful Meeting

Response to the announcement of the new stores has been enthusiastic. In the Washington area many consumers and union groups including members of the credit unions, Potomac Cooperative Federation, the Group Health Association, church and civic groups and labor unions are participating actively in the capital drive. At a recent dinner meeting in Washington 170 labor leaders and their wives from 60 A. F. of L., CIO and independent unions listened to the story of consumer cooperatives and the possibilities inherent in this new phase of the movement from speakers Herbert Evans, personnel director of the Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperatives Association, former Congressman Jerry Voorhees, who is now the executive secretary of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., and Lester G. Ott, president of C.D.C.

In Providence the local credit unions are financing the construction of a new building to house the Peoples Cooperative, Incorporated. Credit union members, union labor groups and others are buying stock in the new cooperative. Credit unions are sending out a letter to all their members recommending that they withdraw some of their savings and invest in stock of the new cooperative department store. The story is told of how an employee of a Providence brewery, after attending a meeting where he learned about the new department



Beginning of a national chain of department stores.

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# ACCIDENTS *Move in* *Relentless Round*

**U**NRELENTINGLY industrial hazards continue to roll up their needless annual toll in injuries, deaths and wage losses to working people. Over two million disabling work injuries, including a loss of some 16,500 lives and 95,000 cases resulting in permanent physical impairments are known to occur yearly.

In 1946 alone nearly 43 million man-days of productive work were lost through disabling work injuries at an annual cost to the victims which exceeded, according to the United States Department of Labor, the astounding sum of one and one-half billion dollars.

Hazards in places of employment constitute a problem facing working people everywhere. The elimination of industrial hazards becomes a challenge which can most effectively be met by an intensive three-pronged attack by labor, management and appropriate Federal and state governmental agencies.

## Excellent Studies Made

Much fine work has been done in past years through investigations in this field by the industrial hazards division of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its recent studies into the major causes of industrial accidents and occupational diseases in certain industries having exceptionally high hazard records have been of great importance in setting up guideposts for subsequent concerted drives for removing the most prevalent sources of hazards and for raising standards as to what constitutes safe and healthful working conditions in those particular industries.

Vital industrial hazards work of the Department of Labor has now been at least temporarily constricted through a drastic cut in its operating funds for the current fiscal year. Curtailment of risk-prevention efforts has a direct and immediate effect upon the safety and welfare of working people all over the nation. Hazards are demonstrated to be no respecters of persons. Regardless of status, color, creed or affiliations, workers stand in danger of encountering them in unguarded moments at every hour. If stringent economies are necessary under the Labor Department's present budget, it might therefore be more fitting to make them in other phases of the department's activities. Few of its branches are as closely related to the physical well-being of laboring people.

## Subcommittee Protests

On September 22 a special subcommittee set up to deal with the subjects of industrial hazards and working conditions by the Joint Labor Research Advisory Committee held one of its periodic assemblies at the Labor Department in Washington, D. C. The session immediately turned into a veritable protest meeting against the severity of the curtailment of functions in this particular branch of the Labor Department's work. On behalf of the labor group (which included a

43 million man-days of productive work lost last year in accidents

representative from the IBEW) the plucky research director of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., Nathan Fine, lodged a vigorous complaint against the way in which the hazards division was being crippled.

As the situation stands at present the budget cut means that the industrial hazards division will barely be able to continue its accident-cause studies even on a restricted scale and will be virtually unable to undertake so much as preliminary inquiries for some 20 other types of investigations which labor representatives have been beseeching it to make.

## These Studies Are Necessary

Among the most significant of the proposed studies for which financial and moral support is now sought, three are of prime importance. These include, first, an expansion of the accident-causes study to cover several additional industries, one of which would be the construction industry. A proper investigation in this field would require a survey, by individual trades, in building, highway and heavy construction in leading metropolitan areas. Such a study would probably require two years for completion. Other industries for which accident-cause studies are under consideration include trucking, fertilizer manufacturing, inland waterways and foreign shipping.

A second major injury crying to be done on a nation-wide scale concerns the adequacy of workmen's compensation systems under the existing state laws. Practically every state workmen's compensation law in effect establishes upper limitations on the benefits to which a worker who suffers an industrial accident or contracts an occupational disease is entitled. He is required first to wait for a certain period before he becomes eligible to receive compensation benefits. Then the amount of the benefit is limited to some fraction, as one-third, one-half or three-quarters of his regular basic wage.

Furthermore, under every state workmen's compensation law except that of Arizona there is a limitation on the total amount of doctors' fees and other medical expenses which employers are required to pay or insure themselves against. Many of the laws limit the maximum duration of time over which benefits will be paid to persons qualified to receive them.

## When Impairment Is Permanent

Rehabilitation allotments in the case of permanent physical impairment, such as the loss of an arm or the sight, seldom are of sufficient duration to fill the purpose for which they are designed. The allotments to which the injured person is entitled under the laws of his state become exhausted before he is adequately rehabilitated and



F. S. A. Photo

Every manufactory presents hazards to employees.

trained for new work. All too frequently he eventually becomes a public charity case.

The final result of such limitations on compensation benefits under existing laws is that in most states the average worker who is injured in connection with his employment actually receives only about 35 percent of the total wages he loses and other expenses sustained while absent as a result of it.

This is a story which has never been told because it has never been properly investigated. Such a survey would bring to light the weak points at which our workmen's compensation laws fall down in each of the 47 states which have such statutes on their books. The State of Mississippi has no workmen's compensation law whatever. The laws of many other states are far from adequate.

But such a study is expensive. The only way it can now be made and the actual facts properly brought before the public is for labor unions and labor's friends to demand that investigations be made into benefit limitations under the workmen's compensation laws of their own states and into the impact of such restrictions upon wage losses to industrially injured workers.

The third Herculean type of inquiry for which the industrial hazards division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics had been importuned to make preliminary, exploratory studies, concerns the incidence of the cost of illness among workers. This survey also sought on a nation-wide scale, would involve an investigation into the degree and extent to which workers lose time and wages as a result of non-industrially caused disabilities, particularly sickness, accidents or other disabilities not covered by workmen's compensation laws. Such a study might go into the subject of the effect which working conditions have in tending to promote or prolong illness among workers, a topic upon which there has been very little information up to the present time.

The subcommittee of the Joint Labor Research Advisory Committee decided that, should money later become available for

(Continued on page 495)



# Fresno Local Plugs for High STANDARDS

**W**HERE electrical inspection is not available, your only assurance of safe and adequate wiring is by securing the services of qualified licensed electrical contractors who employ skilled electrical workers. All listed contractors are licensed under the laws of the State of California. They are fully qualified and employ I.B.E.W. union workers exclusively. Union electricians are required to guarantee their workmanship. Apprentices are required to go to special trade schools.

Much of history for the past century has been written around the developments of the use of electricity. Such names as Faraday, Edison, Marconi, Bell, Einstein, etc., and their contributions to the "Story of Electricity" are common knowledge to every high school student. Most of us today are constant patrons to products of the ingenuity of these great men.

The telephone, telegraph, phonograph, radio, and other voice and vision transference equipment are generally recognized not as the wonders they really are, but as conveniences of normal American life. How often do we give a second thought to the marvels of present-day electric illumination? Probably, only when a bulb burns out or when the "darn thing" won't work. And, the marvels of engineering necessary to develop the electric motors of today are seldom considered, so long as uninterrupted performance over long periods of time is accomplished.

## L. U. 100 issues "the story of electricity." It takes hold

In our homes we have our electric stoves, toasters, waffle irons, egg poachers, flat irons, mangles, pressure cookers, washing machines, dish washers, garbage disposal units, refrigerators, deep freeze units, and coolers, all rapidly becoming a "must" to every household.

Less than 10 years ago an adequately-wired house did not make provisions for many of these items that are used today. In the case of flat irons, 660 watt units were the average size irons. Today the average is approximately double that amount.

Efficiency in any type of electrical equipment depends on the wiring. Conductors should be large enough to carry the current needed for the devices being used. If the wires are too small or extend too far from the source of supply, the resistance of the wire consumes a certain amount of the wattage paid for through the meter. This lost wattage oftentimes runs as much as 20 percent of the electricity that is used without the average householder being aware of the loss they are paying for. This loss in the wires is dissipated in heat and can become great enough to be a definite fire hazard. Improperly made "joints" serve to intensify this condition. Proper fuse protec-

tion will prevent serious damage from "shorts or grounds," when the wiring being protected is properly installed. However, fuses do not prevent line losses mentioned above. Improperly grounded equipment, such as washing machines and other household appliances, are another source of trouble and may cause serious injuries, and even death.

## Cost of Wiring

The average home can be adequately wired for approximately three percent of the total cost of the home. Lighting fixtures and wiring together do not normally exceed four percent of the entire cost of the home. An inadequate, improperly-wired job seldom results in any appreciable saving in the original cost. Actually, the frequency of disastrous fires, personal injuries, and death, from "so-called electricians'" faulty installations are more numerous than many care to admit.

Following are a few news items of cases actually attributed to electrical defects:

Losses totaling \$32,300 were caused by a series of week-end fires in the Fresno district, one blaze making 30 persons homeless at Temperance and Belmont Avenues with a loss estimated at \$12,000. The division of forestry reported the blaze started in a pumphouse adjoining the residence, and apparently was caused by a short circuit in an electric motor.

A \$13,000 fire destroyed the K. B. Kaprielian home at Jensen and McCall Avenues. The state division of forestry fire suppression crew said the fire started near a light fixture on the back porch.

Savings totaling \$4,000 in cash were destroyed in a fire which burned a summer kitchen occupied by Mr. and Mrs. M. Helmut in the rear of 423 B Street. Inspector Perry Reeves of the Fire Prevention Bureau reported the fire apparently was caused by an electric plate on which the Helmuths had been cooking.

A small house occupied by Charles Zack at Elm and North Avenues was burned. The division of forestry reported the blaze resulted from a short circuit and said investigators found a one-cent coin had been used to replace the fuse in the fuse box.

## Children's Lives Snuffed Out

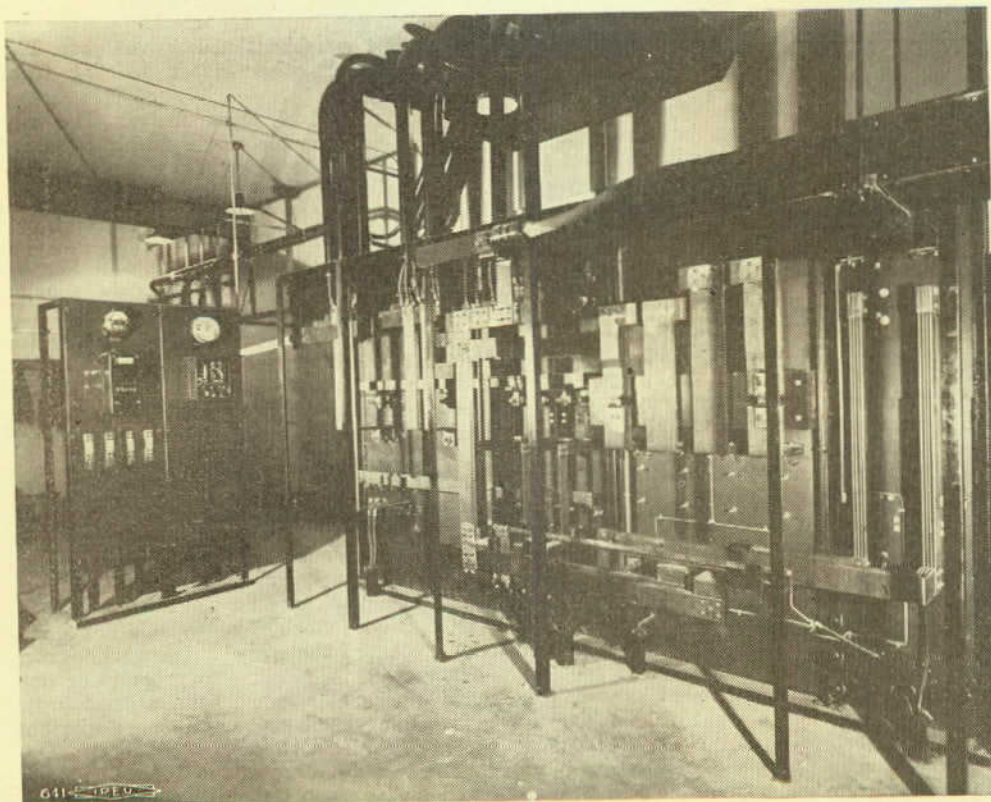
In Menlo Park, Lorna Ausland celebrated her first birthday with a party to which her father and mother had invited some friends and relatives.

After birthday cake and ice cream, Lorna was put on the floor to play. A few minutes later she gave a short cry. Her father, Roy, rushed over to find her unconscious. Beside her were the frayed ends of a broken light cord.

Lorna was taken to Palo Alto Hospital where she died shortly after she arrived. Her father said he thought the baby had placed the live ends of the broken wire in her mouth.

An ungrounded bracket fixture caused the death of Newall O. Hammond, 2½ years of age. The child contacted the bracket while being bathed in the kitchen sink. The child's body was pulled free from the 115-volt circuit after a contact duration of about two seconds. Artificial respiration by hand and the inhalator squad was applied. The bracket was found to be electrically alive due to

(Continued on page 497)



High standards of wiring are essential to safety



# U. S. Army Wage Rates for Electricians

## Selected Areas

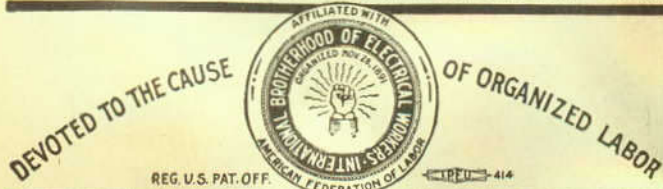
Locality and Grade	Step Rates (per hour)					Locality and Grade	Step Rates (per hour)				
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
<b>ALBANY-SCHENECTADY, N. Y.</b>						<b>GREAT FALLS, MONT.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.99	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.16	\$1.21	(7) Junior Electrician	1.04	1.09	1.15	1.21	1.27
(15) Journeyman	1.19	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.45	(15) Journeyman	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.46	1.53
(17) Senior	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	(17) Senior	1.31	1.38	1.45	1.52	1.60
<b>ALBUQUERQUE-SANTA FE, N. M.</b>						<b>HOUSTON-GALVESTON, TEXAS</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.87	.92	.97	1.02	1.07	(7) Junior Electrician	.95	1.01	1.06	1.11	1.17
(15) Journeyman	1.16	1.23	1.29	1.35	1.42	(15) Journeyman	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.46	1.53
(17) Senior	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	(17) Senior	1.33	1.41	1.48	1.55	1.63
<b>ALLIANCE-SCOTTSBLUFF-SIDNEY, NEBR. AND CHEYENNE, WYO.</b>						<b>INDIANAPOLIS, IND.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.87	.92	.97	1.02	1.07	(7) Junior Electrician	1.02	1.07	1.13	1.19	1.24
(15) Journeyman	1.05	1.11	1.17	1.23	1.29	(15) Journeyman	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45	1.52
(17) Senior	1.10	1.16	1.22	1.28	1.34	(17) Senior	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	1.58
<b>BALTIMORE, MD.</b>						<b>JACKSONVILLE, FLA.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.98	1.04	1.09	1.14	1.20	(7) Junior Electrician	.85	.89	.94	.99	1.03
(15) Journeyman	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45	1.52	(15) Journeyman	1.19	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.45
(17) Senior	1.31	1.38	1.45	1.52	1.60	(17) Senior	1.28	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.56
<b>BANGOR, MAINE</b>						<b>KANSAS CITY, MO.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.88	.93	.98	1.03	1.08	(7) Junior Electrician	1.05	1.11	1.17	1.23	1.29
(15) Journeyman	1.07	1.13	1.19	1.25	1.31	(15) Journeyman	1.29	1.36	1.43	1.50	1.57
(17) Senior	1.12	1.18	1.24	1.30	1.36	(17) Senior	1.34	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.64
<b>BIRMINGHAM, ALA.</b>						<b>LAS VEGAS, NEV.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.84	.88	.93	.98	1.02	(7) Junior Electrician	1.06	1.12	1.18	1.24	1.30
(15) Journeyman	1.13	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	(15) Journeyman	1.31	1.39	1.46	1.53	1.61
(17) Senior	1.21	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.47	(17) Senior	1.38	1.45	1.53	1.61	1.68
<b>BOISE-POCATELLO, IDAHO</b>						<b>LOS ANGELES, CALIF.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.89	.94	.99	1.04	1.09	(7) Junior Electrician	1.17	1.24	1.30	1.37	1.43
(15) Journeyman	1.15	1.22	1.28	1.34	1.41	(15) Journeyman	1.42	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74
(17) Senior	1.22	1.28	1.35	1.42	1.49	(17) Senior	1.49	1.57	1.65	1.73	1.82
<b>BOSTON, MASS.</b>						<b>LOUISVILLE, KY., AND JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.99	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.21	(7) Junior Electrician	1.04	1.10	1.16	1.22	1.28
(15) Journeyman	1.21	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.47	(15) Journeyman	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	1.58
(17) Senior	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54	(17) Senior	1.36	1.43	1.51	1.59	1.66
<b>BUFFALO-NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.</b>						<b>MEMPHIS, TENN.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	1.02	1.07	1.13	1.19	1.24	(7) Junior Electrician	.89	.94	.99	1.04	1.09
(15) Journeyman	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	(15) Journeyman	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45	1.52
(17) Senior	1.29	1.36	1.43	1.50	1.57	(17) Senior	1.32	1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62
<b>CENTRAL ARKANSAS</b>						<b>MILWAUKEE, WIS.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.78	.83	.87	.91	.96	(7) Junior Electrician	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16
(15) Journeyman	1.15	1.22	1.28	1.34	1.41	(15) Journeyman	1.15	1.22	1.28	1.34	1.41
(17) Senior	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45	1.52	(17) Senior	1.21	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.47
<b>CHARLESTON, S. C.</b>						<b>MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.92	.97	1.02	1.07	1.12	(7) Junior Electrician	1.02	1.07	1.13	1.19	1.24
(15) Journeyman	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54	(15) Journeyman	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.46	1.53
(17) Senior	1.35	1.43	1.50	1.58	1.65	(17) Senior	1.31	1.38	1.45	1.52	1.60
<b>CHARLESTON, W. VA.</b>						<b>MORGANFIELD, KY.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	1.11	1.17	1.23	1.29	1.35	(7) Junior Electrician	.91	.96	1.01	1.06	1.11
(15) Journeyman	1.34	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.64	(15) Journeyman	1.19	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.45
(17) Senior	1.40	1.47	1.55	1.63	1.71	(17) Senior	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54
<b>CHARLOTTE, N. C.</b>						<b>NEWARK-NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.82	.86	.91	.96	1.00	(7) Junior Electrician	1.04	1.09	1.15	1.21	1.27
(15) Journeyman	1.08	1.14	1.20	1.26	1.32	(15) Journeyman	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54
(17) Senior	1.14	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.40	(17) Senior	1.31	1.39	1.46	1.53	1.61
<b>CHICAGO, ILL.</b>						<b>NEW LONDON, CONN.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	1.00	1.05	1.11	1.17	1.22	(7) Junior Electrician	.96	1.02	1.07	1.12	1.18
(15) Journeyman	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	(15) Journeyman	1.15	1.22	1.28	1.34	1.41
(17) Senior	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	1.58	(17) Senior	1.20	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.46
<b>CINCINNATI, OHIO</b>						<b>NEW YORK, N. Y.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.94	.99	1.04	1.09	1.14	(7) Junior Electrician	1.04	1.10	1.16	1.22	1.28
(15) Journeyman	1.17	1.24	1.30	1.37	1.43	(15) Journeyman	1.29	1.36	1.43	1.50	1.57
(17) Senior	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	(17) Senior	1.35	1.43	1.50	1.58	1.65
<b>CLEVELAND, OHIO</b>						<b>NEW ORLEANS, LA.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	1.14	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.40	(7) Junior Electrician	.91	.96	1.01	1.06	1.11
(15) Journeyman	1.39	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	(15) Journeyman	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.46	1.53
(17) Senior	1.45	1.53	1.61	1.69	1.77	(17) Senior	1.34	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.64
<b>DENVER, COLO.</b>						<b>NORFOLK, VA.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.89	.94	.99	1.04	1.09	(7) Junior Electrician	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16
(15) Journeyman	1.08	1.14	1.20	1.26	1.32	(15) Journeyman	1.28	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.56
(17) Senior	1.13	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	(17) Senior	1.36	1.43	1.51	1.59	1.66
<b>DETROIT, MICH.</b>						<b>OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.55	(7) Junior Electrician	.88	.93	.98	1.03	1.08
(15) Journeyman	1.50	1.59	1.67	1.75	1.84	(15) Journeyman	1.14	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.40
(17) Senior	1.57	1.65	1.74	1.83	1.91	(17) Senior	1.22	1.28	1.35	1.42	1.49
<b>DULUTH, MINN. AND SUPERIOR, WIS.</b>						<b>OMAHA, NEBR.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.94	.99	1.04	1.09	1.14	(7) Junior Electrician	.87	.92	.97	1.02	1.07
(15) Journeyman	1.13	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	(15) Journeyman	1.06	1.12	1.18	1.24	1.30
(17) Senior	1.18	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.44	(17) Senior	1.12	1.18	1.24	1.30	1.36
<b>GRAND RAPIDS-MUSKEGON, MICH.</b>						<b>PENDLETON, ORE.</b>					
(7) Junior Electrician	.80	.85	.89	.93	.98	(7) Junior Electrician	1.10	1.16	1.22	1.28	1.34
(15) Journeyman	1.01	1.06	1.12	1.18	1.23	(15) Journeyman	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54
(17) Senior	1.06	1.12	1.18	1.24	1.30	(17) Senior	1.31	1.38	1.45	1.52	1.60

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# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Vol. XLVI

Washington, D. C., December, 1947

No. 12

**The Union** The union is the product of the will of many men through many generations. That is its significance. It is something bigger than any one man or any group of men. It is founded on the sweat, blood, and tears of generations. No one man owns it, and no one group owns it. The best concept of the relationship of men and groups to the union is that of trusteeship. It is something received from the past, to be preserved in the present, and to be handed forward to the future in better condition and with more usability than when it came to the present trustees.

We believe that more and more men are seeing the great value and the great usefulness of the union. Were there not unions, a great section of the citizenship of the United States would be virtually disfranchised in so far as their influence grows upon Congress and legislatures and there would be a much lower standard of living in the United States. Nor should one forget the great educational force wrapped up in unionism when men of different temperaments work together for a social end. The constant clash of personality against personality forms the very essence of educational practice, and unions today offer the greatest chance for the education of the masses that we have.

Men in unions do not now have to be urged to preserve them. They know their value. But we do want to sound the note of hope that unions will become more and more social in their relationship to their Government and to the problems of the future.

**Power Shortage** This Journal reported a power shortage on the Northwest Coast in a recent issue. It now appears that this power shortage is showing itself at other points. The Buffalo Niagara Electric Corporation has asked 70 industrial concerns in its region to curtail power consumption.

At the same time, the Krug committee on natural resource inventory of the United States indicates that demand for electricity will grow very rapidly during the next five years. A recent statement from the Edison Electric Institute indicates that this year the margin of supply and demand is only five percent. Generation is already 70 percent above pre-war level. Demands grow daily. It would seem if the United States is to support a full employment economy, that there must be rapid development in electrical power from every source.

**Plan** The National Electrical Manufacturers Association is rightfully sponsoring a movement for recognizing the interdependence of the electrical industry. This is no new idea. It has been promulgated over the years by many separate individuals and groups. Its success will depend upon how broadly and how socially it is conceived. If it is just a new marketing scheme for electrical materials and electrical energy, it will not get very far. What is needed most is an organized plan for the whole industry formulated and projected by representatives of every section of the industry including labor. Merely to secure a pot of gold for a new form of advertising will do little to solve the fundamental problems of this great industry.

**Red-Red** In the current hysteria about communism one thing is apparent. The enemies of labor try to make out that every progressive proposal is communistic. Of course this is bad strategy. In the end, progressive measures must obtain if America solves its great economic problems. If everything progressive is to be dubbed communistic, there will be a retardation and obstruction.

There is only one way to meet communism. That is, to produce an economy and a society at home to which the great majority of Americans would give their wholehearted allegiance. This cannot be done by crying Wolf! Wolf! and Red! Red!

**The World Does Move** One of the significant statements made by an employer that may rank in time with that made by Cyrus S. Eaton, banker, was made by Paul K. Povlsen, vice-president, Motorola, Inc., Chicago, Illinois. This is from an address given before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"... No indeed, you can't fool all the people even some of the time. They have the number of the backslapper, handshaker, and baby kisser who doesn't mean it. They (the workers) want honest treatment. They are looking for an honorable place in an honest game. They are looking for leadership that really leads, but it had better be honest leadership. As a union leader said one day at a meeting that outlined a program both management and labor could follow: 'We will be glad to follow that program, but you had better mean it.' So instead of criticizing or kibitzing, you had better have a constructive honest plan which you are willing to back with your money, your energies, and your life and—'you'd better mean it.'"

"We are coming into the last round. The final decision is about to be rendered. We can win the game in this round, but we'd better give it all we have. There is no use trying to save our money, because money won't do us any good if the world collapses around our heads. The only thing that will help us now is character, integrity, and a real effort to satisfy the deep longings of people who are tired of broken promises, tired of unemployment, tired of empty meaningless words. But don't think they are too tired to drive out the incompetents, the self-seekers, the bunglers, no matter what their positions are. Kings of empires have fallen before this



and kings of industrial empires can fall just as hard and just as fast. We'd better earn our kingship now and earn it every day. We can't rest on our past laurels; we can't promise action bye and bye; we'd better produce now not only the real hard goods, but the things of the spirit that our people want. It may take more imagination, more effort, more sleepless nights, more unselfishness, more love than we have ever shown yet, but it is the last round and we had better do it. There may be fewer cocktail parties, fewer golf matches, but the result can be a world of peace—industrial and international.

"Every man who reads this message has to share in the program—wherever he lives wherever he works. Yes, that's where to start. Start right where you are no matter how humble you think that contribution might be. It is the combined contributions of all that will bring that victory. There are no geniuses, no magicians, no magic wands. It is just you and I, but all the you's and I's added together means everybody. So if you and I within our little circles develop peace and understanding, thus and only thus will the world's problems be solved."

**Construction and Apprentices** The total figures for construction in the United States for 1947 are not all in, of course, but it is apparent that they run very high. Some authorities state that we are producing structures at the rate of \$20 billion a year. This is astounding, considering the fact that the highest construction year hitherto was only \$14 billion. It is apparent that the United States is capable of supporting a construction industry that is capable of doing \$20 billion a year construction if there is need for this amount. This means that building trades have to get ready with men to man such a construction industry.

William F. Patterson, director of Apprentice-Training Service, United States Department of Labor, believes that planning is necessary to have an intelligent apprenticeship program. He states:

"It is especially important that industry knows how many apprentices are needed for a number of reasons: the last census of skilled workers was taken in 1940 and we have no knowledge of how many craftsmen due for retirement have done so, how many have died and how many have left their trade for other work since that time; also, during the war years relatively few apprentices were trained while industry expanded and today we have embarked on our greatest era of peacetime production.

"An overall estimate for the country is not the complete answer to the problem. There may be enough craftsmen in Detroit but not enough in Seattle. The study to determine the facts should be made in every area and in every community by local joint management-labor apprenticeship committees, or where none exist, by employer organizations or unions. These bodies should ascertain the number of skilled men in the trades, the average age of the skilled workers, the rate of loss to the industries, the number of apprentices in training, an estimate of the volume of production, building and service required over a period of years, the number of skilled workers needed,

and the number of apprentices needed for each trade. After these facts have been marshalled, the required number of apprentices should be hired and trained."

**Food** What a narrow line between full nourishment and starvation in the world is illustrated by the present hour. A drought in the western farm lands in the United States, a civil war in India, the shortage of seed in the Orient, may plunge the world into real starvation.

The mood of the United States is always toward shallow optimism. We have had a whole continent to exploit. We have had some of the most fertile valleys in the world, and we have never felt a real pinch of hunger in our national lives. As soon as we become responsible for other populations less favored and less fortunate and begin to divide our subsistence with them, we will see what a very narrow margin of food the world has.

Moreover, the United States is so busy making money and distributing goods and "getting on" that it seldom looks at the real problems until they become so near they are disastrous. The shortage of raw materials in the world is a real one, and it is likely to affect every industry in the United States. The truth is, there are not enough raw materials in the world to support a full employment economy. We could do well to hold a national conference to discuss all of these fundamental problems rather than to continue to make money at a glorious rate with banks already bulging. To be sure, money-making makes us the envy of the world, and it also makes us the butt of hate.

**Boom-Boom** Experts still differ on the question of whether we are to have continued prosperity on the present high level of prices, or whether we may have a dip or even a depression. One group of economists issued this month a very favorable report to the effect that we are going to have an even larger boom in 1948 than in 1947. However that may be, there are a number of unfavorable factors in the situation. Savings of the people have fallen off from 20 percent in 1944 to 7 percent in 1947. Though the gap between workers' income and the cost of living continues to spread, if the workers demand higher wages and begin a cycle in that direction we may expect continuing rises in prices and the falling off in the value of the dollar. All this is not comforting. The favorable factors seem to be full employment and the continued market demand. There is enough building construction in the future to create a normal prosperity for years if it can be organized and exploited. The future really lies in the laps of the gods because few people are doing very much about planning or thinking on the subject. Let us hope for the best.

**Termination** M. H. Hedges, who founded the Research Department of the Brotherhood in 1924 and became a member of the staff of the Electrical Workers Journal in that year, terminated his services in the Brotherhood on November 21, almost twenty-three years to the day from the date of the time of his employment.





# WOMAN'S WORK

GOD BLESS US EVERYONE!

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

**O**NCE more a year has rolled by and the joyous Christmas season is again with us. The old world, still binding up its wounds of war, is torn with confusion and conflict. But people try to forget their sorrows at this season of year and often they forget their personal conflicts too, patch up the petty differences that have beset them and for one day a year at least they recall the Christmas words of Dickens' Tiny Tim, "God Bless Us Everyone!"

## A Year-'Round Christmas

Let's try again this year to make the Christmas spirit last the whole year through. A year or two back on our Christmas page we told our readers about the little boy who said, "Mama, wouldn't it be wonderful if people were kind all the time like they are at Christmas time?" Wouldn't it be wonderful! At Christmas time, people are friendly and kind. They smile and say "Merry Christmas" to friends and strangers alike. They are generous. They do kind deeds and think good thoughts. They go to church and think about the Child that so loved them that HE came into the world and died to save them. And they forget about race and color and creed.

They believe for one day at least in "peace on earth, good will to men." Then Christmas is over and what happens? They take down the decorations and throw away the Christmas greeting cards and go on just as before—hating, distrusting, or at least not caring about the other fellow at all.

Now women who read this page, we can't change the world but we can change ourselves. We can make Christmas last all year in our own homes at least. Peace and good will have to start in individual hearts and homes and spread from there. And it is catching! There are a lot of folks who must believe in making the Christmas spirit last all year through.



## These People Know How

I know a teacher in an adult education class who must believe in it. He is wonderfully kind to all his students, aiding, encouraging, giving much extra time and effort to people, who after having worked all day, and having perhaps been out of school for a long time, need extra encouragement and help. He makes them want to stick with it—makes them want to learn. He has the Christmas spirit all year long.

I know a busy doctor. He's never too busy to be kind and patient and give encouragement and help to the people who



come to his office. His staff are that way too. They are practicing Christmas all year through.

I know a lady who takes in washing. She is a real lady, for although her work is rough and hard she has a beautiful and cheerful spirit. She does her work gladly, happily—she is an example for all who come in contact with her. She always keeps the Christmas spirit.

You know such people too—perhaps the corner grocer, perhaps the little seamstress down the block, perhaps the man who mends your shoes.

These are the people to imitate—not the rich and powerful ones. And this time, let's make our Christmas last all year through.

## Christmas on the Outside

Now for a few Christmas suggestions.

Here's an idea for your front-door decoration. Make it yourself by wiring branches of pine and holly to a coat hanger. The crosspiece of the wire hanger is bent toward the top to make the sides slope more. Place branches on each side and over the top and wire them all together. Insert some red berries and tie with a big red bow at the top—or use a little mistletoe or sprig

of bay berries and tie with a big green bow. Or you may want to add a few tiny bright Christmas balls for a different effect. This decoration then is easy to attach to your door by its wire handle and you have saved yourself the high cost of a ready-made wreath.

## Christmas on the Inside

Here is a new idea in table decoration for you. Take a large clear glass bowl—the bigger the better—one of those large rose bowls or a fish bowl would be fine. Get a fat low candle and fasten it securely in the center of the bottom with melted wax. Do not let the candle extend above the rim of the bowl as this would spoil the effect of the finished centerpiece. Arrange around the candle in the bottom of the bowl, holly leaves and berries or other greens, with a few small Christmas balls sprinkled in if you like. Be sure the greens are well away from the candle flame. You will be pleased with the attractiveness of your decoration. The heat of the candle will not crack the bowl and this provides a safe way to burn candles which are always in demand during the holiday season. You could make other bowls for window, mantle or small tables, from little bowls and jars, using small candles of course.

For Christmas dinner or your holiday party, arrange your big bowl in the center of your table. Place holly leaves in a ring around it and pin a holly leaf here and there to the sides of your cloth. Your guests will be sure to compliment you on a table that is new and different.

## For Those All-Important Gifts

Have you been wishing you could think of an unusual way to wrap your Christmas

(Continued on page 496)







## THE LITTLE SHEPHERD WHO WAS LATE

## A Christmas Story for Children



It was a starry night, that first Christmas night so many centuries ago when the little Baby Who was to be the Saviour of the world was born. The hour was late and it was very still and cold. Some shepherds were watching their flocks on a hillside near the city of Bethlehem. Many of the shepherds, huddled around a small fire for warmth, were fast asleep, while others kept watch over the now-quiet sheep.

Jamie wasn't asleep. He was wide awake and too excited to sleep. Jamie was the smallest shepherd. As a matter of fact he wasn't a real shepherd at all for he was only 10 years old. But Jamie's father was sick and he had sent Jamie to help watch the flocks in his place, since there was a lot of illness in the village and many of the shepherds had had to stay at home.

Jamie had wrapped himself in an old cloak one of the shepherds had loaned him and was lying on his back on the ground watching the stars. He had the funniest feeling in the bottom of his stomach that something exciting was going to happen. Something exciting and wonderful! And he felt as if he should keep watching the stars to find out what. Jamie reached out his hand to stroke Winkie and Winkie licked his hand and snuggled closer to him. Winkie wasn't like the other sheep Jamie helped his father watch. He was only a lamb and he was much smaller and frailer than the rest. And he was very crippled. He had been hurt when he was born and he could hardly walk at all but hobbled along with a queer little up-and-down-and-sideways motion and he baa'd a lot in a funny little low way as if he hurt terribly somewhere. He was Jamie's lamb, his very own and he loved him very much—more than anything in the world except his father and mother and the baby brother. Jamie's father had wanted to kill the little lamb mercifully when he knew it couldn't get well, because he didn't think you should let any little creature suffer. But Jamie who had nursed the lamb and fed it milk with a wooden spoon, cried and begged his father to let him keep it. Jamie's mother had interceded too. "The boy's never had a living thing to call his own, John," she said. "We're too poor to give him a dog and it's all we can do to get bread for ourselves, so he's never had a toy. Let him keep the lamb a little while. It may die soon, but let him keep it that little while." And Jamie's father had relented and said he could keep the lamb, but he told Jamie that the lamb was his responsibility and he must care for it and protect it. And Jamie named him Winkie and he had cared for it and protected it ever since.

Well, this night, Jamie was watching the stars. He had never been up so late before and never away from home in his life and he just felt something was going to happen.

And then it did! All of a sudden, it happened! The whole sky lighted up with a brilliant light—as if a million stars had clustered together. And there was the most beautiful singing—the like of which the old world has never heard again. And the heavens were filled with angels. And the

angel in the very center came forward a little and began to speak.

"Fear not, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people, for this day is born to you in the city of Bethlehem, a Saviour who is Christ the Lord.

"You shall find the Infant wrapped in swaddling clothes and lying in a manger."

And then all the angels sang together and it sounded like one great sweet voice—"Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace to men of good will."

And suddenly they were gone, but a golden light was in the heavens and it was no longer cold.

The shepherds were very excited and they made great haste to gather up their few belongings and be off to Bethlehem to see the Infant Saviour. And Jamie was the most excited of all. All his life he had wanted something wonderful and exciting to happen to him and now it had. He fastened his cloak securely around him and picked up his crook and then he reached down to pick up Winkie. But Winkie was gone! Jamie looked frantically all around, but no Winkie. He must have become frightened at the confusion and hobbled off. The older shepherds shouted for Jamie to hurry or they would leave him. And Jamie was torn between two fires. He wanted to go to see the Baby Who was God. Oh he did so want to go! But he remembered Winkie and how his father had said the crippled lamb was his responsibility. And he thought about Winkie's round little face with the little black spot just above his nose and how frightened he'd be when he couldn't find Jamie, and Jamie just couldn't leave him.

"I can't go with you," he said. "I've got to find my lamb," and two great tears of disappointment rolled down his cheeks. Then all the other shepherds hurried off mumbling about what a foolish boy Jamie was, and left him standing there on the hillside all alone.

Jamie looked and looked for his lamb and he thought he'd never see him again. Then all of a sudden, there he was. Winkie had fallen down into a little gully and his poor crippled legs were not strong enough to pull him out again. He was baaing pitifully, but when Jamie picked him up, he grew quiet and nestled down in his arms and gratefully licked his hand.

"You bad lamb, Winkie," Jamie said. "We could have gone to Bethlehem to see the Saviour the angels told us about if you only hadn't gotten lost." Although his voice sounded mad from his great disappointment, his hand stroked the lamb lovingly.

And then the little shepherd thought of a plan. Why not go to Bethlehem to find the Baby all by himself. The hillside road still had snow on it and he could tell by the many footprints in it which way the others went. So Jamie set out with Winkie in his arms to look for the Infant King. And somehow he just seemed to know the way. There was a great big star shining in the east and something inside told him if he could just get to the spot where the star

shone directly down, he'd find the Baby Jesus. And after he had been walking for a very long time, he came to the place where the star did shine down, on a little brown stable that was set back in a field.

Jamie went to the door of the stable and he suddenly became afraid and shy, but he reached out his hand and knocked softly on the door. A lady came and answered it. A lady dressed all in blue with a white mantle over her hair, and she smiled the sweetest, kindest smile Jamie had ever seen. "You've come to see my Baby. Come in child," she said, and she took him by the hand and led him in. It was very quiet in the stable. There was no one there but the lady and a gentle-looking man who knelt by a manger in the middle of the floor and some animals which looked as if they were kneeling too, at the back of the manger.

And then Jamie saw the Baby asleep on the straw. It was the most beautiful Baby Jamie had ever seen. And suddenly the Infant opened His eyes and looked at him and smiled, and the whole room lighted with a soft, golden glow. And Jamie's heart was filled with a great love for this Baby Who had left His heavenly home to be born in a lowly stable because He so loved men.

And Jamie wished with all his heart he had something to give the Child to show Him how much he loved Him and to make Him welcome. He saw gifts the other shepherds had left—a warm fleece, some eggs, a piece of silver. But Jamie was so poor, he had nothing but the rough clothes he had on and too few of them. And then he remembered. He did have something. The warm little lamb snuggled in his arms. And Jamie looked at Winkie and a little pang went through him. He did love Winkie so and life without Winkie would be very sad indeed. Then he looked at the Baby and he knew he loved Him more and so he laid Winkie down at the foot of the manger. And the Baby put out His little hand and smiled.

Then Jamie began the long trip home. He was very tired and hungry and afraid he would get lost, but his heart was full of the wonderful sight he had seen. Now and again his arms felt very empty and tears would come into his eyes because he missed Winkie so. But he felt happy too, because he knew the Baby loved Winkie and he somehow felt that maybe Winkie's crippled legs wouldn't hurt so much now that he was with the Baby.

Finally, just as morning was breaking through, Jamie saw his father's cottage standing in a little clearing in the tiny wood and he darted forward with a run. He wanted to see his mother. He knew she must be worried by this time. Then he saw him! Sitting on the door sill and looking expectantly down the road was a lamb and it was—oh it was—Winkie! There was the little round face and the black spot just above the nose and the warm little rough tongue that licked his hand. But there was something different. Jamie saw it right away and a great joy surged through him. Winkie was standing up now and his legs

(Continued on page 496)



# CORRESPONDENCE



## R. R. REGIONAL COUNCIL NUMBER TWO

*Canadian Railways Regional Council Number Two, holds fifth convention in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.*

The convention of the council which represents all Electrical Workers employed on Canadian Railways across Canada was held in the Royal Alexandra Hotel on September 27 and 28 and attracted delegates from the affiliated local unions from as far east as the Province of New Brunswick on the Atlantic seaboard to the Province of British Columbia on the Pacific seaboard. The International Office was represented by Brother Bill Hartzheim, International representative from the office of Vice President J. J. Duffy.

Regional Council No. 2 is unique in that its jurisdiction covers the whole of the Dominion of Canada and all of its Railway Systems, resulting in the council having to face many problems not generally met by system councils whose territory is less widespread. Our American railway Brothers would have been keenly interested in the reports of our regional general chairmen who outlined to the convention some of their problems in maintaining our organization over the long stretches of railway property. Regional Chairman Wilson's report showed that with his headquarters in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, which city is the geographical center of the North American Continent, he has members on the Canadian National and Northern Alberta Railways extending from Fort William, Ontario to the Pacific Coast cities of Vancouver and Prince Rupert, British Columbia, a distance of over 2000 miles. Local unions for this group are situated at Fort William, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Edmonton, Alberta.

Regional Chairman Jones' territory extends over the same distance as that of Brother Wilson except that it covers the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway with local unions situated at Fort William, Ontario, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Ogden, Alberta, and Vancouver, British Columbia. Brother Jones also directs the welfare of his group from the City of Winnipeg which is the western headquarters of the two major railways.

The chief problem of these Brothers appears to be centered around obtaining maintenance electricians at one-man points out on the prairies and at other outposts of the railways, and in endeavoring to apply some sort of regional seniority which would allow these men to move into jobs at the larger railway centers as conditions would permit. After hearing the reports of these Brothers one can readily sympathize with their problems which to say the least, appear to be handled intelligently.

In the industrial east of the Dominion where the population is greater and where the cities are situated closer together, these problems are not so acute. Here the problems with which to contend, center around endeavoring to obtain additional electricians for the backshops and problems affecting apprentice training. This problem has to receive the constant attention of our representatives due to the ever increasing use of electric and diesel electric traction on the Canadian Railways, where it appears that the centralization of major repairs to this type of

equipment will for the time being, at least, be in Eastern Canada.

Reports from our Eastern representatives, Brother T. F. Graham of the C.P.R. Eastern Lines whose headquarters are in Montreal, Quebec, Brother R. J. McLellan of the C.N.R. Atlantic Region who operates from Moncton, New Brunswick, as well as from our Council Chairman, Brother K. Cockburn, who also patrols the C.N.R. Central Region from Stratford, Ontario and Montreal, Quebec, all showed increases in membership in their territories as well as a general improvement in the prestige of our Brotherhood with railway management.

From the organization front the convention was agreed that these officers had completed the job set out for them at the 1944 convention when they were authorized to go out and organize all electrical workers on the Canadian Railways. Up to that time the IBEW was limited to those electrical workers in the Motive Power and Car Departments of the Railways. The officers reported that since 1944 they had been successful in organizing these remaining groups and that agreements had been signed with the railways which now places all electrical workers on the two major railways in Canada under the jurisdiction of the Council. The convention congratulated these officers in the success of their efforts.

Resolutions were passed at the convention urging the Canadian branch of the Railways Employees Department A. F. of L. to proceed with negotiations for a general wage increase which would bring the rate of pay of the Canadian railroad worker in line with his counterpart in the U.S.A., a National Railway Retirement scheme similar to that now in effect in the U.S.A., and pay for all statute holidays. The convention also supported the organization's efforts now being made to secure two weeks holiday each year with pay. In this connection the chairman reported that the IBEW membership had recorded a 96.66 percent vote in favor of strike action in support of the holiday demands.

Brother K. Cockburn of Stratford, Ontario, who is also an International Executive Council Board member representing Canada and Newfoundland, was reelected chairman of the council and general chairman of the C.N.R. lines. Brother S. A. Jones of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was elected vice chairman of the council and general chairman of the C.P. lines. Brother R. W. Worraker of Verdun, Quebec, was reelected secretary-treasurer, with Brothers T. F. Graham, of Montreal, Quebec, H. D. Wilson of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and R. J. McLellan of Moncton, New Brunswick, elected to the office of regional general chairman of the C.P.R. Eastern Region, C.N.R. Western Region and C.N.R. Atlantic Region respectively. Brother S. A. Jones was later appointed to the office of schedule board member to the Canadian Division of the Railroad Employees Department due to chairman K. Cockburn's election to the office of vice chairman of this Division.

R. W. WORRAKER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

L. U. NO. 3,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Editor:* The end of another year is at hand which brings us to the month of December when we again celebrate the anniversary of the nativity of Jesus Christ, He who came to us with the promise of "Peace to Men of Good Will."

We are in the midst of times that call for every ounce of good will of which we are capable to the end that each of us will do his or her part to make this a better world to live in. This is made hard for us because of the selfishness and selfseeking which has become the order of the day for all too many.

As good union members we must realize that individually we can do nothing to combat exploitation. We must make individual sacrifices, when necessary, to benefit the greater number so that by helping others we help ourselves. The supporters of the Taft-Hartley law are continually prating of the benefits to the individual so that you may be lured into thinking that you will be just as well off without your union. Remember, Brothers, the precept of all totalitarians is "divide and conquer." Do not be careless and let them divide us.

Do not accept everything you see in the newspapers and periodicals as the whole truth. Make it your business to become really informed about all things that may or will affect the welfare of yourself or your neighbor. We use the word neighbor in its broadest sense for in this day of swift travel the people on the other side of the world are our neighbors. Don't begrudge the money it takes to feed the starving whether at home or abroad. Sacrifice is good for the soul and self denial is good for the waistline.

Congress has been called upon to reconvene, by the President, for the purpose of appropriating money to activate the Marshall Plan for aid to Europe. The sum asked for is insignificant compared to the cost of World War II and certainly will be well spent if it brings the peace we all wish for. We hope that Congress will forget party politics and go down the line for the Marshall Plan and also take action, as requested by the President, in reference to curtailing the constantly increasing cost of living.

If no final action has been taken on these two items, at least by the time you read this, won't you please write a post card to your Congressman and Senators asking their cooperation? Make this your "good deed" for the Christmas season.

We close this letter and the correspondence for the year 1947 with most sincere good wishes for a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all the officers and members of our International Brotherhood from the officers and members of Local Union No. 3. We also include in this the members of Local Union No. 3, who are working in other parts of the nation.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7,  
SPRINGFIELD,  
MASS.

*Editor:* The traditional policy of the A. F. of L. in politics is to reward friends

and punish enemies. How effective this has been is shown by the works of the 80th Congress. So well have we rewarded our friends that we have nothing but enemies in Congress and our friends don't like us. If our leaders would have worked for our interests all these years instead of going hat in hand to unfriendly politicians, we might have been somewhere now.

We talk much about a two-party system, while in reality we have a one-party system, a conservative party. If there is a difference in our



political parties, could there be talks about non-partisan voting? If you pick the best man regardless of party, you are not a party man. But we should be party men, as union men we belong to a party of workers and farmers. If our leaders were worth anything we should have had such a party for a long time. It is never too late. Send workers to Congress, not grafting lawyers and ward heelers.

To everyone in the IO and everybody in the IBEW I wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.** *Editor:* The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

moves up one more notch in the election of our esteemed President Dan W. Tracy, to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. On behalf of Local Union No. 58 we most cordially extend our congratulations—and our pride.

And, while we are thus felicitating, we bring to your attention the happy circumstance by which, for the first time in the history of our local, we have been honored by having one of our members appointed as delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention. This is the second signal honor to be bestowed on our business manager, Frank C. Riley, by the International President, and it is our humble opinion that Frank well merits the confidence these appointments entail. Our sincerest congratulations to you, too, Frank; Local 58 shares your distinction, and wishes you every success.

Despite all the hullabaloo and John L. Lewis, the crucial problem of the October moment is NOT the Taft-Hartley law. It is man-power shortage and production.

Upon this premise, the executive board of Local 58 has acted upon the recommendation of our local president, Robert E. Hendricks, and moved all fourth-year apprentices up to the status of temporary journeymen pending successful examinations. The action has been approved by the local chapter NECA, and was immediately recognized as one of the best ways to help relieve a critical condition and at the same time infuse new young blood into the industry. All other apprentices are advanced six months, and probationary applicants of desirable type are being drafted to fill the ranks.

As for production, we think the worker is taking the rap for a lot of mismanagement, legal black marketing, and just plain profit-taking. American production won two world wars; and it looks as if our forty-hour week cousins across the seas are depending on us to win the peace. If Europe's bankruptcy and America's inflationary trend are to be both arrested (and for millions of us little people, they better be arrested) America will have to do it by outproducing her war records.

But war production brought fabulous wages, fabulous profits, fabulous waste, and a fabulous debt. If production for peace means more fabulous wages, fabulous profits, and another 200 billions in national debt, then we may as well quit now and get ready to jump off.

Whether you like it or not, the gusher will have to be brought under control somewhere and somehow. The substantial element in our unions will go along with restrictions and controls by sane leadership which will show some indication in the business end of industry that profit rackets and legal black marketing are to stop. If there exists a bottle-neck in steel for essential commodities, why must an automobile customer buy \$200 worth of extras made of steel which he does not want?

Local 58 joins all other unions of the Brotherhood in assuring all the world's people this December that the America to which we and they cling as a hope for the future will find a way to win the peace, which like American freedom, will pass all understanding.

Merry Christmas.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.** *Editor:* An acceptable general principle is that man can only

be true to himself. If he defines himself as being only an average man, without very much "formal" education; if he defines himself as one who knows little about himself, his community or his world; if he defines himself as knowing but little about democracy and its principles; then he unconsciously resists any effort to improve himself in these things. The resistance arises from the fact that he has been told, over and over in the past, that he knows but little. Man seeks to behave in such a way that he satisfies his definition of himself.

The average man, having been conditioned to this way of thinking, finds plausible excuses for not participating in all the activities in which he should take part. He sits in meetings and seldom says anything; he contributes but little to civic enterprise; he cannot see the effect of starving people on the world's economy; he is easy going when things go right, but curses leadership when things go wrong. He does not seem to realize that poor leadership is his own doing, mainly because he refused to assume the responsibilities that were his. Rather, he preferred to "let George do it."

As a consequence, this golden opportunity was seized upon by demagogues; those sly backslappers who seek to give every impression of doing something for the working man yet give lip service only, and inch themselves toward complete control. Yet, how easily they are seen through, when held up to the light of skepticism. Sober intelligent thinking must be done by every individual if we are to separate the wheat from the chaff. Thorough discussion and understanding must be had of all things affecting labor. The stifling of any program or law designed to aid the people of labor is a despicable act. In view of past, and apparent future legislation, what can labor do to arm itself for its own protection?

It would be logical to: 1. Establish effective practical L. U. education committee's that would: (a) make available to the membership the things they should know to become better citizens and union members, (b) work with State and International Education and Research departments; 2. Establish legislative committees who would keep the membership informed on legislative trends, and 3. Bring about an awareness on the part of membership that to "make Democracy work" we must "work at Democracy."

In behalf of the officers and members of L. U. No. 68, I wish all our friends the most sincere holiday greetings; and to our enemies: justice.  
GLEN H. GILBERT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.** *Editor:* Locals 79 and 1454 of the IBEW

were the first in Syracuse to go over the top in the Community Chest drive. That we went over better than 100 per cent shows what we think of our community's welfare. This was announced in the *Mid-State Weekly*, which by the way is a labor paper that has been filling a want among working men in Syracuse and central New York for a long time past. We have long needed a press that would give us unbiased news. Its publishers are the G and W publications of 116 S. Salina Street, Syracuse.

Having read in the daily newspapers all the accusations about Communists in labor organizations, but not having met any personally, the writer had opportunity to listen to William MacKay, former F.B.I. agent, talk at LeMoyne Industrial Relations School forum recently. Mr. MacKay does not believe conditions are right here for revolution as there is no lack of jobs or food upon which such unrest and upset is based. Mr. MacKay believes there are less than 80,000 enrolled Communists in the United States and that Communist infiltration in labor organizations is less than one half of one per cent. He did, however, make it clear that for every Communist there are probably 10 sympathizers ready to do their bidding. This is what must be guarded against by all of us in our organizations.

While our legislators are so distrustful of our officers that they require them to take oath that they are not Communists, are they so particular in finding out if there are not among the manufacturers those who are so greedy that they would sell anything to Communists that could be used against us at some later date? That legislators who think by the inch and talk by the yard will in good time be removed by the foot is our fondest hope, and that goes for all who voted to pass the T-H mess. Get together boys, it can be done; it must be done.

This T-H bill has taken an immense amount of propaganda in order to sell it to the people.

The N.A.A.'s three-million dollar propaganda slush fund is fast approaching the two million mark. Flushed with success in downing OPA, they are really going to town on influencing



Here is a picture of the old wood-burning locomotive the "Countess of Dufferin," the first locomotive to cross the Canadian Prairies to the West Coast. Brother R. W. Worraker, secretary-treasurer of Railroad Regional Council No. 2, who sent us the photo tells us that the old locomotive is now permanently on display outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Winnipeg.



the people toward anti-labor legislation and politics. Maybe you will remember their large newspaper advertisements before OPA was discontinued. Let me remind you of some of the features of their advertisements.

"The members of The National Manufacturers Association have no intention of rocking the inflation boat now or at any other time."

"If OPA is permanently discontinued the production of goods will mount rapidly, and, through free competition, prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay."

"The great majority of American manufacturers are determined to produce as much as they can, as fast as they can, to sell at the lowest possible prices."

"American manufacturers are also determined that such price increases as may be necessary will be only those justified by increase in wages and other production cost."

This reads fine and made a lot of people feel secure that soon they could live within their income.

What happened?

Few if any of us have escaped the necessity of using up our savings in order to live and without luxuries, too.

Are you going to feel so secure when you read their anti-labor and political propaganda?

I know not the author nor from whence it came, but after all these distressing remarks this will be more pleasant and hopeful reading. Nine rules for contented living:

1. Health enough to make work a pleasure.
2. Wealth enough to support our family's needs.
3. Strength enough to battle with difficulties and overcome them.
4. Grace enough to admit our mistakes and profit by them.
5. Patience enough to accomplish some good in our daily life.
6. Charity enough to see some good in our neighbors.
7. Love enough to move us to be helpful to others.
8. Faith enough to make real the things of God.
9. Hope enough to remove all anxious fears concerning the future.

FRED KING, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 205,  
DETROIT, MICH.**

*Editor:* Local Union No. 205 and all other railroad locals seem to neglect the Correspondence Section of the Journal. This is a fine medium for the exchange of information which every local at some time or other can contribute to the common good. The articles which do appear are generally worth reading for all of us, but some added interest for railroaders will be gained if there are two or three letters especially concerned with electricians on railroads.

The writer was recently contacted by a member of the Switchman's Union of North America, A. F. of L., who urged all shop craft men to support the switchmen in their efforts to re-establish their right to represent hourly paid yard men on the New York Central. We certainly have a responsibility to our brothers in the A. F. of L. He has a good cause which should receive every possible assistance.

For a time there was a lot of local concern over the changing of men on the job and its effect on the strength of the union. Many new men were employed and many quit. However, results prove that the average man in industry today is union minded. He knows his welfare depends on a strong union—on the job. Our local signs them without difficulty.

But even with the clear pro-union attitude on the job we know that American labor is on the defensive. Labor has not been pro-union at the ballot box. Union workers must protect their wages, their working conditions and the organization which gives them strength by going to the election polls to vote labor.

To defeat the Taft-Hartley act—vote labor.  
To protect the Crosser Amendments—Vote Labor.

To fight high prices—VOTE LABOR.

Labor must organize politically to defend the "American Standard of Living."

Before closing this letter I want to urge the members to attend meetings regularly and I want to invite all to take an increasingly active part in the work of your union.

W. L. INGRAM, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 212,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO**

*Editor:* Another month has rolled around again and so it is time for our news from and about the Queen City of the Mid-West; Cincinnati is well known as "The Gateway to the South."

So many of you Brothers throughout the Brotherhood have read about the fight organized labor must and is putting up to create and fortify action to nullify the acts which, if permitted to go unmolested, will undo all the American Federation of Labor has fought and fought hard the last 50 years. So all of you members everywhere in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers remember when the proper time and place come in your state, vote by, for and with the man who is for us and not for the politician who is always creating a bill or speaking to denounce all that organized labor means.

We of the Electrical Workers are justly proud that our esteemed President Tracy was selected for a seat on the International Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the recent West Coast convention. We know that as our president Mr. Tracy is a very capable executive and therefore we know the American Federation of Labor secured a very good executive and capable officer.

And now to some local news that may be on hand at this writing. First and usually the most important is work around this or any town, so I must say our work here and around Cincinnati is in very good shape and looks as if it is to remain that way for quite a while. Of course not a little part of our fine element of work around this territory is due to the never-ceasing efforts of our business representative, Harry Williams, who gets into those all important places, the big industrial establishments and huge factories which would let their maintenance install new work. Mr. Williams, being on his toes, has been successful in turning a lot of this work over to our fair contractors. At the present time several of these type jobs are under way and are soon to start rolling.

Our sick list at the present time is down a little for which we are all very happy indeed. George Huber is still convalescing at home and we understand is coming along fairly well. Sam Keller and Clem Eille and John Neiberding are still under the doctor's care. We are glad to see Arthur Bauman up and around again after his long seige with an injured leg. And we hope the next time our Louis Robanus is around a

knife he will be more careful, as at present his hand is pretty badly cut up. And another of our real old timers, Brother Grover Alford is at present on the ailing list. I hope by the time this letter is in Journal form everyone of you will be up and around and back at work again.

And now to a sports item, that is, our bowling team. It is really knocking down those pins in the American Federation of Labor Bowling Team that bowls on Sunday afternoon! Our boys at present are a very good second in the league and show every indication of being the leaders before very long. Our best wishes for your success, boys!

While this may be a little premature I want to give all of our local members ample notice of our local union annual dance. Our annual affair this time will be held on Saturday, February 14 (St. Valentine's Day), to be held in the Hall of Mirrors at the Hotel Netherland Plaza. Now put a big red ring around that date, Saturday, February 14, 1948 (St. Valentine's Day), and come on down and really enjoy yourselves as you know you always do when Brother Elmer Rabamis goes out and gets the kind of floor show that he does! Don't forget!!

And as this Journal will be in your homes around the beginning of December and the next one after the holidays, as secretary of Local 212 I am privileged to send from Local 212 to the entire Brotherhood the Best Wishes for a Very Merry, Merry Christmas and a Very Happy New Year. May the New Year 1948 bring to each of you the fulfillment of your fondest wishes and dreams. And so for now I shall once again say "au revoir."

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.  
212 News Hound.

**L. U. NO. 245,  
TOLEDO, OHIO**

*Editor:* Local 245, Toledo, Ohio, announces the appointment of Brother Vincent Wise as full-time assistant business agent. "Nip" has acted in this capacity part time and unpaid for the last three years. This year the local decided the "old man," Brother Oliver Myers, deserved more help and created the full time assistant's job. Brother Wise has been a member of the local for 22 years and was appointed to his new position on October 9th. Congratulations Nip.

With politics in the air a survey was made and we found that approximately 65 per cent of our membership were registered voters. This isn't much to brag about but it was found to be quite high when other labor groups were checked. We have much room for improvement.

We were interested in the announcement of our Senator Robert Taft to the effect that he is an official candidate for the Republican nomination for president. Our best wishes will go with him to Philadelphia. I think most of us would enjoy a chance to vote on a ballot with his name on it. We surely missed the boat in '44 when he ran for reelection to the Senate. Maybe we have learned something since, or have we?

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

## READ

We must make a better world by  
L. U. No. 3.

Felicitations and considerations by  
L. U. No. 58.

Make democracy work by working at  
democracy says L. U. No. 68.

L. U. No. 353 tells of recent developments and difficulties in Canada.

L. U. No. 409 tells of railroad difficulties north of the border.

L. U. No. 420 holds a 10th anniversary party.

L. U. No. 817 sets goals of railroad workers.

Government takes its character from the governed says L. U. No. 1141.

Our diligent correspondents turn to fundamental and philosophic subjects.

**L. U. NO. 271,  
WICHITA, KANS.**

*Editor:* It looks like the new Dodge City Unit of Local Union No. 271 really has something on the ball. They have set up new offices at 103½ Walnut Street. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. till 5:00 p.m. Mondays through Fridays, and 8:00 a.m. till 10:00 a.m. Saturdays. The unit gave a party and dutch lunch at the V.F.W. hall the evening of October 24, 1947, and had a wonderful turn-out, some of the members driving 50 to 80 miles to attend. There was a nice showing of visitors from Local Union 304 Utility Unit and also several contractors were present. Among the speakers were Art Edwards, International Representative from Fort Worth, Texas; Carl Gustafson, Business Manager of Local Union 271, Wichita, Kansas, and Charles Paige, chapter manager for NECA of Topeka, Kansas. Fred Just has been appointed to the office of vice president to complete the unexpired term of L. C. Mitchell.



The Progress Meeting of the Seventh District of the IBEW will be held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, the first and second of November, 1947. Local Union President George Deichman and Business Manager Carl Gustafson have been elected delegates to attend the meeting.

Fred Adams of Salina, Kansas, has been appointed to a position on the Kansas Electrical Benefit Board to complete the unexpired term of C. A. Upson, of Hutchinson, Kansas. The board held its regular quarterly meeting October, 1947, at the Lassen Hotel in Wichita.

The Neon Workers Unit of L. U. 271 gave a party and dutch lunch for its members the evening of October 22, 1947, and everyone had a swell time.

H. B. WENTWORTH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 324, LONGVIEW, TEXAS** Editor: Now that I have been appointed press secretary for Local Union 324, and quite some time having passed since Local Union 324 has been in the Worker, I will do my utmost to let the Brothers in other parts of the United States and Texas, ha, ha, know that Local Union 324 is still active and very active.

On the night of August 21, the committees of the NECA East Texas Chapter and Local Union 324 signed an extension of our working agreement thereby giving this local union a closed shop agreement under the Taft-Hartley Law until August 21, 1948, and speaking of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor law, I will state that unless the membership of labor register and go to the polling places and cast their ballots, the organizations of labor, and the gains made by such, and enjoyed by all labor will become history. Brothers do not be misled. Organized labor is at the crossroads. The route labor takes will either be voluntary or by force. Brothers, shall we stay away from the polls and let the NAM, Chamber of Commerce, the Kept Press and the shyster lawyers on retainers of big business run this Nation, dictate what our schools and colleges shall teach, what we shall pay for the necessities of life and be dictated to as to what our labor is worth? Wake up, Brothers, you have a stake in this Nation of ours. Go to the polls and vote. Attend the precinct conventions and rallies. Find out how the various candidates feel about union labor. Then, Brothers, vote for your friends against your enemies.

W. B. DAY, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.** Editor: A Text to Remember—"So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many;

and unto them that look for him shall He appear the second time without sin unto salvation." Hebrews 9-28.

Here is the local news—

"Gleason Engineering Gives Clam Bake for Employees."

It seems that surprises are in order when they bring happiness and good will along with them, and in this particular instance it came in the form of an outing, where clams were served as the main course, and other foods were available to all according to their own choosing. This happy occasion was brought about by one of our local electrical contractors here in the City of Binghamton. Marvin Gleason, owner of Gleason Engineering Corporation, who, I am sure used these means of expressing his gratitude toward his employees for their loyalty and faithfulness to him, and to the company. May the spirit of good will and that of cooperation have its perfect works in the days to come. I am confident that if these attributes of good will be kept uppermost in the minds of employer and employee, that a better understanding of each other's problems will be realized, and ways and means of overcoming any differences can be worked out to the satisfaction of both parties. A personal invitation was extended to our B. A. Fred Grupp to attend the outing—which he accepted.

Congratulations to you Carl Tanner on your matrimonial venture. Much happiness is in store for you and yours. Best wishes are extended to you from the boys.

And now a word about the work front here in the Triple Cities and surrounding area: Brother Earl Springer and his lads are doing a fine job at the new Oylid plant; he will be there for some time yet. Work projects at the I. B. M. have terminated temporarily at least, forcing most of the boys there to work elsewhere. Brother Tom Murray is down in Archbald, Pennsylvania, on the Keystone Shoe Factory. He expects to be there for a couple of months yet. Yours truly is on the new McLean's Department Store in Endicott, which is truly the last word in ultra-modern design. The interior and exterior equals anything found in the larger cities. Construction has been hindered greatly by the curtailment of materials caused by the increased demand—so the top brass says—but we have our own ideas! Guilfoile, Edwards, Lewis, O'Connell, Polak and Hesse constitute the present crew. The opening date has been set to take advantage of the Christmas business; so much is to be done to accomplish this.

This is all the news for now. So long until next month. Please send news items to

EARL M. HESSE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.** Editor: The building boom still continues in this neck of the woods

with no apparent let-up in sight, and although the material situation is not improving at all, there still seems to be enough available to keep all of our members employed. In fact, the demand for men still exceeds the supply of manpower by quite a good margin.

Prime Minister Drew of Ontario, in order to show how much smarter he is than Prime Minister King of Canada, went to England and arranged to bring 7,000 immigrants to Ontario. Most of these immigrants seem to be electricians and they are mostly deciding that Toronto will be their future home, and, as they come by plane, they are unable to bring any tools with them. Nevertheless quite a few have been placed with our contractors and they seem to be doing a fair job according to reports and after a few months should be able to hold their own with anyone, as the ones put to work through this office have all had a good training in the trade, but need some time to become accustomed to Canadian terms and ways of working. What happens to the others, no one seems to know or care, least of all Mr. Drew. All he is concerned with is in making Mr. King look foolish. Whether he is convincing the voting boobie or not is uncertain.

One lad went storming around the city being interviewed by newspapers and others, stating he wasn't going to pay any initiation fee to the union in order to go to work. He must have thought he was a blue blood and had privileges not accorded to the natives and other inferior forms of life. Colonials are probably what he considers us. Anyway he didn't join the union and secured a job as a maintenance electrician at a local sanatorium, and after being there a few weeks he was given a routine check for TB and is now a patient of the sanatorium instead of an employee. It would seem that Mr. Drew does not believe in selective immigration. For Ontario, anything will do, healthy or unhealthy.

Our bowling league is going great guns under the direction of Brothers Steve Weslak, Bill Findlay and Bus Wilson. There are several very good bowlers, but most are average, but they all have a good time anyway, and as there are more turning out every week, Brother Steve and Company will have to get more alleys for next year, if they are to please everyone.

Brother Cockshutt reports that arrangements are proceeding for the annual dance which will be held on January 9th, 1948, and tickets will be available soon.

Arrangements are also under way for a gathering of the Old Guard, which consists of mem-

bers of Local 353 whose cards are 20 or more years old. Out of 97 members in this category, nearly 70 have registered their intention of attending and a tentative date has been set for January 23rd, 1948. All those who have signified their approval will be notified of further developments by mail.

The contractors are still insisting that we should live up to our agreement and work eight-hours-a-day for our eight-hours' pay. They argue that the men might as well be working while they are on the job as the pay is the same, but it would help reduce building costs and enable them to pay higher wages without discouraging prospective builders. They maintain high wages are justified only if matched by production.

Miss Holmi, our office secretary, met with an accident at her home and suffered a broken ankle early in October and is now recuperating at the home of her parents in Kenora, which is several hundred miles from Toronto, and Brother Chuck Bailey, the sick committee chairman, is contemplating visiting her there and charging the expenses to the sick committee fund, as he was not notified of her accident until she had left town. And is he sore!

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS** Editor: E. C. Vickers, L. U. No. 390's treasurer, and assistant foreman of the

Texas Company electric department, has been off the job three months due to a heart ailment. He is staying at his camp in Woodville and has to go to the doctor every day. Vickers is one of 390's charter members and served 390 as president a number of times, and is now also district vice-president of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers. All his friends are hoping for an early and complete recovery and his return to his job and the union.

Joe A. Verret, 390's business manager and one of three men on the Texas State Federation of Labor steering committee, made trips to Austin each of the last two weekends, in connection with steering committee and executive board meetings, preparing the ground for the federation's legal attack on state anti-labor laws. Joe has been and still is giving the best years of his life in the service of 390, the IBEW and the AFL, on a local and state-wide front. No man has ever worked harder, given more unselfishly of his time and talents in promoting the welfare of organized labor than Joe. His attractive wife, Eva, is an understanding and helpful teammate to Joe, actively helping him, and never complaining when he is away from home almost every evening on union business. Eva says it must be like being married to a doctor whose professional calls keep him away from home until his wife doesn't know whether she has a husband or not. Most wives would have made their husbands get off a job like Joe's and get a 40-hour-a-week job. Yes, Joe lives not by bread alone. His fervent work for the betterment of the union is as much his life as his bread. Under Joe's leadership 390 has grown from a mere handful of men to now several hundred men. Each of us owe Joe not only our gratitude for his exceptional service, "above and beyond the call of duty," but also owe him the most loyal and helpful support in his efforts that we are capable of.

R. L. Webb of the I.O. is a man we of 390 are proud to say we knew, back when he was not a big shot. Webb is a second assistant to President Dan Tracy now, but in the past worked with our business manager Joe Verret, assisting Joe in managing 390's business through some very turbulent waters. Everyone who had the good fortune of knowing Webb became his staunch friend and admirer, and all predict that some day he will reach the top. We have never known a man with more genuine sincerity, congeniality, and ability to win men over to his point of view and make them like it.

Joe Verret reports that all our local men are working now and that prospects are that we will have enough work to share some with the





Ladies' Bowling Team sponsored by L. U. No. 390.

members of other locals, which have helped us by using our men when times were slack for us here. Joe also reports completion of negotiations and winning a 12-cent hourly increase for shipyard electricians, bringing their rate to \$1.50 hourly compared to \$1.05 prewar. The new rate will become effective upon approval by the Navy, and is expected momentarily.

Verret also reported that at the last meeting of the executive board of the Texas State Federation of Labor, that the federation hired a law firm to handle federation business on a yearly retainer basis. This is something the A. F. of L. has needed in Texas a long time, and they have already put them to work in a case involving an injunction against gypsum workers, and it looks like we have another very hot case coming up right here in our own back yard, which will require their legal assistance. Attorney and State Senator Roy Cousins is representing 390 and working with the Federation's attorneys on the local case.

Joe Verret is also electrical inspector for the City of Port Arthur, and the city is sending Joe and 390's president, Allen Babin, to the convention of electrical inspectors to be held in Jacksonville, Florida, October 27-29. Joe urges all unions to see that they have delegates to these inspectors, conventions whenever they are held, as the meetings are very informative and helpful to inspectors and examining board members.

Peggy Locks, Joe's pretty secretary, is back on the job, reporting the best vacation she ever had. She flew to Indiana where she met R. L. Webb and his wife, and went with them to Washington where Peggy and Mrs. Webb visited the I.O. while Webb was attending to I.O. business.

In addition to Verret and Babin being sent by the city, L. U. 390 is sending Jack Taylor, who is an officer in the Electrical Inspectors Association, and R. H. Wood, who is chairman of 390's examining board.

390 mourns the untimely death at 26 years of age of J. M. Yearly, a big-hearted, good-natured brother, whose humor and stuttering will be missed on our jobs. He leaves a wife and three children, to whom goes our heartfelt sympathy.

L. U. No. 390's members are enjoying some-

thing new for us; we are sponsoring a women's bowling team which is entered in the Classic League, which is affiliated with the WIBC (Women's International Bowling Club). Quite a few of our members go out to the Luckie Bowling Lanes every Wednesday night to cheer and watch our team in their contests. At this writing, L. U. 390 has every reason to be proud of their sponsored team, because, after having played 18 games, they are tied for first place, and with a little luck they should wind up at the top of the heap at the end of the season. Captain of the team is Mae Hoffpauir, who is described as an "A" bowler and one of the best woman bowlers in the city, and when she isn't bowling is the wife of our good Brother J. A. "Pee Wee" Hoffpauir, general electric foreman on the DuPont job near here. Hortense Landry, president of the Port Arthur Women's Bowling Association, is a member of the team. This team bowls an average of 750 a game, so you see they are plenty good. We are enclosing a photograph of them which we hope the editor may be able to use. In the photo, left to right, our Assistant Business Manager G. I. Thompson, Mae Hoffpauir, Ruby Eagleson, Lily Morvant, Hortense Landry and Dorothy Daigle.

Our Business Manager Joe A. Verret hurriedly reported everything in pretty good shape here with almost everybody working, as he rushed off to take a plane to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he will attend a progressive meeting of vice presidents and business managers.

L. U. No. 390 held its annual dance at the Avalon Club, October 24th and it was one of the best we ever had—a big good-natured crowd imbued with the spirit of Brotherhood and fun, sparked by plenty of refreshments. We were honored with the presence of Roger Q. Evans, member of the Texas House of Representatives from Denison, and a Brother IBEW member and formerly business manager at Denison, and also formerly president of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers. Mr. Evans has distinguished himself in the House of Representatives as a champion of labor, being a powerful and influential talker, but he told us he and other friends of labor are powerless to prevent past and future anti-labor bills until we get out and elect more labor candidates to

help them turn the tide. Vernon Holst, IBEW business manager from Beaumont, and T. K. Stitelein, business manager of Lake Charles, also were present at the dance.

Brother E. B. Black is doing double duty now for the good of the union, working on construction at the Jefferson Chemical plant and teaching a class in the National Electric Code in Orange at night. Brother "Yankie" Hooker is hard at work with his class of apprentices who are making good progress. Our recording secretary, A. J. Stevens, delivered another timely and impressive talk on labor relations over radio station KOLE, 7 p.m., on the 29th.

Add this unhappy ending which please remember: the NAM is still working for the abolition of social security, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is working for the abolition of overtime pay, and Senator Taft, speaking of his Taft-Hartley bill, boasts "you ain't seen nothing yet." Your duty to your family and nation demands that you qualify yourself to vote to protect both.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

*Editor:* A revival of interest in the state of working conditions and remuneration is bringing more Brothers to L. U. 409 meetings. Attendance is representative of every department and is encouraging our officers to stay on the bit in our push for parity with United States railroad wages.

A comprehensive report of the recent convention of Division No. 4 in Winnipeg was given by R. Peacock, with supplementary information by Brothers Wilson and Tait. The big news, of course, was the decision to demand from the railroad management the long overdue two-weeks holiday with pay. A federal government conciliation board has already decided in our favor but a stubborn railroad board has pleaded inability to pay. Another refusal and Division No. 4 will withdraw all men from service. Among IBEW members, the decision was 99.6 per cent in favor of a strike. Wage revision will come after the holidays issue, in a concerted effort to regain our prewar standard of living.

Recognition of the part played by the railroad electricians in union work came when Brother Keith Cockburn was elevated to a vice-presidential chair in Division No. 4. L. U. No. 409 had the pleasure of meeting the new vice president on his return from the 1946 Frisco convention and wishing him success in his new responsibilities.

Brother Elmer Tench was recently retired on pension after 30 years service with the C.N.R. He was the recipient of gifts from both Franscona and Fort Rouge and left with the best wishes for his well-being from the Brotherhood.

Inducted with appropriate ceremony were Alex. Kahlian, of Fort Rouge; M. Dutka, of Franscona, and Fred Sneed, of Biggar, Saskatchewan.

On the sick list, but most likely back to normal when this appears in print, are Brother Watkins, our former financial secretary, Brother Jeff Baker, of Fort Rouge, and Brother Uryhn, of Franscona.

For those who like to keep track of our wandering Brothers, here are some of the latest moves: Brother Ed Maddex has gone to Port Mann, British Columbia; Stan Wiggins, of Saskatoon, will replace Maddex at Melville, leaving one hole to be filled at Saskatoon.

Well, Brothers, that's the October report; see you at the next meeting at the Labor Temple.

M. J. POTHIER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.

*Editor:* On Saturday evening, October 11th, our local celebrated its 10th anniversary with a dinner and dance at the Hotel Elton, Waterbury. Nearly all of the original charter members, still with the company, were in attendance. Of course, we had our wives and in several instances, the adult sons and daughters of various members.

President Walt Wright opened the address



section with a warm welcome to all. He was followed by the spearhead and keystone of our local, in short, our business manager, Frank Scully, who, as usual at social functions, spoke too briefly. Concerning our trials and tribulations down the paths of yesteryear, Frank could tell a story.

Good old "work-horse" and boss of the entertainment committee, Arthur J. (Dutch) Kunkel was another short talker. "Dutch" is also the steward of L. U. 420, and how he coordinates his tasks with all of the departmental stewards under him, we'll never know, but he does!

Our recording secretary, Fred Austin, traced a brief summary of our earliest days. Don Chase, of our treasury department, spoke up and said he was glad and happy to be present. He is a quiet and retiring sort of fellow as are many of our officers and workers—short on words but long on determination and energy to see the job through.

Next came the historian for this occasion, genial Joe Fenian, our vice president and one of our past presidents. He paid a just tribute to the original pioneers and was well applauded for his remarks. Brother Joe is one of our most competent after-dinner speakers.

Charles J. Kenny, our executive board chairman spoke briefly in much the same manner as Don Chase. However, we are indeed grateful to him for bringing his charming daughter, Miss Phyllis, who rendered several vocal solos between the various addresses. Her singing was well received and prompted several encores. A bouquet of roses expressed our deepest appreciation.

Business manager, Frank O'Hara of the Norwalk local on our company properties, said he was happy to be present. Another quiet gentleman, one of our former presidents, Joseph E. Pilkington, was one of our special guests for the evening. He too, spoke of his early days and work accomplished. (Joe has been graduated from us.)

As dessert always rounds out a well-planned menu, so we had the best for the last on our speakers' platform—none other than Walter Kenefick, the International representative for the Second District and the godfather of our local. Brother Walt was just about the proudest man present as he told of the early struggles, the milestones gained and the fondest hopes for our future progress.

Our International vice president, John J. Regan, sent his regrets for inability to attend due to pressure of business. Another International representative of our district, Francis Moore, also sent his regrets due to convalescence from recent injury. Brother Frank, we too, hold in fond esteem for his hard work for us in the past. Our only sad note was the inability of our financial secretary, Francis O'Brien (a very capable fellow), to be present. At the moment, his dad was at death's door and passed away a couple of days later. Brother Frank had been slated to be our M. C. for this occasion but family duties ruled otherwise.

Foregoing is a list of our pioneers who, excepting the last four named, we are happy to say are still with us and quite active: F. J. Scully, Don Chase, Charles Deegan, Fred Besette, Fred Daniels, George Brown, Joe Valechko, John Heffernan, William Scully, George Chase, Jim Sullivan and William Kasehal.

Many more lines could be written if we were to list the names of the numerous loyal, conscientious and hard-working officers of our various units, and that includes departmental stewards as well, who were present and enjoyed we know, the celebration of our 10th anniversary. Oldtimers like Andy Stokes, Charlie Deegan and Bill Schandelmaier enjoyed them immensely. Yours truly enacted the role of M. C. for the evening.

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 462.** Editor: Each month JUNEAU, ALASKA numerous inquiries are received from journeymen in all parts of the United States requesting information on job availability and living condi-

tions in our vicinity. We appreciate hearing from the Brothers, but all this correspondence entails a lot of time and work in answering. So, may we contribute a letter for your correspondence section of the "JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS" to clarify the present employment situation in this district.

At present there are no jobs available in this vicinity for journeymen workers in the electrical field. There is no major construction program under our jurisdiction and as far as we know, none is being contemplated in the near future.

This information is for anyone who has a yearning to come to Alaska and particularly Juneau.

LEONARD JOHNSON, B. M.

**L. U. NO. 595.** Editor: Hubert H. OAKLAND, CALIF. Humphreys, Mayor of Minneapolis, addressed

the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco. He said not to wage a campaign of revenge or we might lose—but rather get a progressive program that will appeal to all working people as well as small business men and professional people. Sounds like common sense, Mr. Mayor.

One is inclined to wonder how the voters up there picked out such a progressive man to head their city government and then elected such a man as Ball in the Senate. He must have sneaked in when they weren't looking. He is a sneak, you know.

Here is food for thought from the California State Federation of Labor News Letter, under date of August 13, 1947:

"An article in the August 2, 1947 issue of *Business Week*, devoted to the profits of American industry during the first half of 1947, throws some light on this problem. Speaking of profits during this period, *Business Week* said: 'But they still topped anything on record. Taken together, the first and second quarters add up to a breath-taking half-year. From an earning standpoint, this six-month period is by all odds the biggest.'

"Referring to a report of the United States Department of Commerce, the magazine says: 'The Department of Commerce estimates tentatively that in the first half of 1947, U. S. corporations cleared about \$8,700,000,000 after taxes. This six-month period alone tops the earnings of any full year before 1941. . . . If the second half is equally good, total 1947 earnings will be nearly 50 per cent above last year's record \$12,539,000,000.'

"The profits of individual corporations are cited, which throws additional light on what is happening in our economy. Quoting the midyear report of General Electric, by its President, Charles E. Wilson, *Business Week* says: 'General Electric's sales for the first six months of 1947 were \$537,757,070, which was approximately 30 percent greater than for any full year prior to 1941. It is estimated that these sales will provide a net income of more than 32½ million dollars.'

"In the case of General Cable, its earnings for the second quarter of 1947 amounted to \$1,998,000 as contrasted to \$1,222,000 for the comparable period of 1946, an increase of over 60 percent.

"United States Steel more than doubled its earnings in the second quarter of 1947 as compared with the same period for 1946. Its second quarter 1947 earnings were \$29,336,868 and \$13,900,270 a year ago. Total earnings for the first half of 1947 showed an even greater increase over earnings in the first half of 1946, which were \$68,571,379 and \$24,138,541, respectively.

"In the case of General Motors, second quarter earnings rose from \$16,321,000 for the second half of 1946 to \$81,805,000 for the corresponding period of 1947, a more than five-fold increase.

"Similar figures are supplied for the major American corporations and they all tell the same story, increased earnings and increased profits.

It thus becomes almost indisputable that the additional income American business has received as a result of increased prices has gone, not into higher wages as contended by certain elements, but into higher profits."

J. B. SPANGLER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 618.** OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor: Well boys, here we are starting to go to press again.

A wonderful time was had by all the Brother members, wives, sons, daughters and sweethearts, who attended the dance October 5. Admission was as you know, by your IBEW card, Local 618 or a receipt for same.

For those of you Brothers who missed out on same, you surely missed a swell time. Refreshments and eats were served free. Oh! Boy! what delicious ham. Many door prizes were given out to the lucky persons in the form of trade certificates. The dance orchestra gave out with the new and old-time music. The dance was very successful through the hard work of the following Brothers: Harry Pittner, Robert Hansen, Robert Baburek, Anton Pazderka, Nate Croft, Lee Minikus, and last but not least, good old John Kennedy, the smiling Irishman. I understand the members would like a social every month. Well Brothers, get up to the union meetings and express your opinions and make a few suggestions.

By the way, have you all got your insurance policies—if not, see your financial secretary at once and remember to keep your union dues paid up. It's up to you and you only, so don't get behind.

The members of Local 618 also wish to extend their sympathy to our President Lee Minikus, in the loss of his mother. Also the families of Brothers whose names I do not have at this writing. May their souls rest in peace.

PAT J. MCCANN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 654.** CHESTER, PA.

Editor: We at L. U. No. 654 are holding our ears to the ground

for any and all information, decisions, advice, etc., relative to the Taft-Hartley bill.

It seems to be the opinion of fair thinking citizens that no piece of national legislation passed prior to the Taft-Hartley Bill, compares with it, as regards its inability to operate as a legal statute.

It is not our idea to quarrel with our national, state, or local lawmakers; rather we are of the opinion that our form of government as promulgated by those statesmen of the past who gambled their very lives and liberty to give to us the reality of the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights were outstanding in their ability and knowledge as lawmakers.

Yet it seems as if little has been learned from our history, by many of our present-day lawmakers, in particular, those who were responsible for the formulation and passage of the vicious Taft-Hartley law; a law if found enforceable would take from the worker, (organized or unorganized) as a whole, many of the important gains fought for and won by the organized worker.

It is unfortunate that so many of our lawmakers come by their position in life by such an easy path. So many of them have had wealthy and influential forbears and have used these means to further only the selfish gains of themselves and certain favored groups.

On the other hand, fortunately, there are those lawmakers, who, regardless of their background have the necessary zeal and courage to fight the battle of equal rights and for a program of advancement for the good of all.

To those, we must pin our faith and lend our support. In doing so we will live to see just courts relegate vicious and unjust legislation to the wastepaper basket of oblivion.

J. A. DOUGHERTY, P. S.





Electricians on the job at the New York-Pennsylvania Paper Mills Company, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. See letter from L. U. No. 812.

**L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.** Editor: Old 665 hasn't appeared in the Worker lately because

"ye ed" has been very busy building a cottage. There is a very good spirit of helpfulness among the Brothers. Some of the Brothers are building and rebuilding homes and by helping each other, it helps to cut down the cost of them.

Work is holding up well in the area. Some of you Brothers who want a good warm, inside job for the winter had better get in touch with our business agent.

Brothers Dart, Geddie, Shearman and Van Horn are on the sick list at this writing.

The By-Law's Committee has completed its work and it was submitted to the local for approval. We have a number of changes that have needed going over for some time.

When you read this, you will have eaten your Thanksgiving dinner, but I still want to wish you a happy Thanksgiving. Don't forget the ones who are not as lucky as we are.

SPENCER C. (REBEL) MEAD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 733, PASCAGOULA, MISS.** Editor: I cannot say my reason for not writing in the past three months was lack

of something to write about, for much water has passed under the bridge since my last article.

First, the writer has been on annual leave (vacation) and also attended the Mississippi Electrical Workers convention at Jackson, Mississippi. While there was no money bag there to reach my hand in, we do feel as if we got plenty of information which will be beneficial, both to those who attended and also to the local unions they represented.

We stressed the strength of organization, exchanged problems and views, but the one thing or things that will be of great help both to the man who uses his tools and to the contractor, is legislation which we hope to sponsor. As most of the readers know, all a person has to do in Mississippi is to buy a screw driver and pliers and say to the public, "I am a contractor, let me wire your house or place of business," then he is a bonafide contractor. Of course, some cities and larger towns have ordinances but we feel that they are insufficient and do not help the state as a whole. I don't believe any one would let a man who had not proven his qualifications give him medicine because he just happened to have a little "black bag" with some pills in it, so we decided to ask the legislature to pass a bill requiring any one doing electrical work to have a license and to provide for an electrical inspector, to inspect all work done in the state of Mississippi. We understand other states have such laws.

Working conditions are about the same as

they have been for two years—also, the pay is about the same while food prices are still on the upward trend but we still hope for something better.

JOHN V. HALEY, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.** Editor: Local Union 773 has been out of your news for a long

time, but from now on we hope to have news every month.

This is a good time to start, because our next regular meeting night has been declared an open night for a stag. Fifteen and 20-year membership pins are going to be presented and we hope to have a full house. But more about this next month.

Things here in Windsor are bright for our boys. At the last calling, all men were working and some shops wanted men. The material shortage seems to be the only drawback in this sector. Why? That is the \$64 question.

Congratulations! C. Lemberger of Local Union 735 on your definition of our tools. How right you are.

And so from Windsor, "cheers" until next time.

"CHUCK" STEVENSON, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 812, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.** Editor: Letters to your desk from Local 812 have been in a

neglected state of recent months, but with this letter, which I hope to be the first of many, I wish to introduce myself as the newly appointed press secretary of L. U. 812, coming your way with some news from this area.

Affairs of the local are operating efficiently and smoothly under the capable hands of Brother A. L. Vance as president and Brother

### WORKERS' CONTRIBUTION TO CHRISTMAS

The Electrical Workers of Enid, in cooperation with the electrical contractors of the city, have announced what constitutes a major contribution to the spirit of the Christmas season, which is hovering just around the corner of another month. These two groups have offered their services without charge in erecting the Christmas decorations which are to be put up in Enid for the holiday season; and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local B-1141, and the Electrical Contractors Association, are due the heartfelt thanks of the citizens of Enid for this major contribution to a seasonal effort.

—Enid, Oklahoma Daily Eagle

Floyd Reesor as business manager. We now have an organization of 99 journeymen and apprentices with more joining our ranks each meeting. Interest in the local is at a high pitch and the evidence of our accomplishments will be forthcoming in later letters to your desk.

Here in Williamsport the apprentice program for veterans has been successfully merged with the operations of the Veterans' Administration, so that now, the apprentices enjoy the privileges of a related theory course at the Williamsport Technical Institute, one of the largest institutes of its type in the country. The thought occurs here, as our Brothers in Lima, Ohio, have already stated in the October issue of the JOURNAL, that many of the veterans feel the \$200 maximum imposed upon them by the Government is a hardship in this day of rising costs of living.

I am sending along a photograph taken at the New York-Pennsylvania Paper Mills Company, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, where approximately 50 electricians from the local have been working since January 1, 1946, with the J. Livingston Co., New York City, New York, as the general contractor, and Lester M. Bennett as general superintendent and A. L. Vance as general foreman.

R. L. HAWKINS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK, N. Y.** Editor: Effective September 1, 1947, the Shop-Craft employees

of the New York Central Railroad, among other railroad workers were awarded a 15½ cent hourly pay increase. This award brought the hourly pay scale for Electrical Workers on the New York Central up to \$1.30 per hour. This is a far cry from what we consider adequate compensation but it is a good step in the right direction and we are grateful to the International representatives through whose diligent and untiring efforts this award was made. However at the last meeting it was unmistakably understood that the membership of Local Union 817 would devote itself to the attainment of the following goals.

1. FORTY HOUR WEEK—It has been proved beyond the shadow of any doubt that a greater degree of efficiency, a higher quality of work, and a lower rate of absenteeism is attained by employees working on a 40-hour basic work week as against the record of employees working on the long outmoded (except on the railroads) 48-hour work week. It is undeniably the right of the American worker to have ample time to spend with his family in the pursuit of relaxation and activity other than that of the breadwinner. This right has been recognized in almost every other industry but the railroad industry. We, the members of Local Union 817 want it understood that the 40-hour week should be among the prime demands made upon the railroads in any future negotiations.

2. PAID HOLIDAYS—There are certain days in the calendar year that are recognized as days of special observance. It seems to this writer that they are days of special observance for everyone but the railroads. We herewith serve notice on all concerned that we shall strive to be paid for the seven legal holidays in the year.

3. PAYDAYS—wherever the state laws do not demand a regular weekly payday, the New York Central sees fit to pay its employees twice a month, if one of these scheduled paydays should fall on Saturday, Sunday, or on a holiday our beneficent employer tells us that we can wait until the following working day for our money. This might not seem to be too much of a hardship to anyone who has not had to stretch a not-too-elastic railroad pay envelope over 19 days and three weekends. But to us it is an unnecessary burden designed to keep the office staffs of the railroads down to a minimum. This must be corrected. It is goal number three on our agenda and we shall not stop fighting short of its attainment.

We ask the cooperation of our Brothers in





Some of the members of L. U. No. 844 who marched in Sedalia, Missouri's Labor Day parade.

the other branches of the electrical industry to this extent:

1. Tell any Doubting Thomas that your friends in the railroad industry do not know what it is to receive time-and-a-half payment for work performed on Saturdays, or double-time for work performed on Sundays or holidays.
2. Tell him Railroad Electrical Workers have never even spent a Christmas day at home with their families without the knowledge that this pleasure would cost them a day's pay.
3. Tell him further that Railroad Electrical Workers do not even know what it is to get a pay check every week, even though the weekly pay day has long been an American institution.
4. Tell him that the Railroad Electrical Workers are 'fighting mad' and are sticking together to the end that the railroads are forced to see the light. We have the organization to do it, and do it we will.

AL CIANO, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 835, JACKSON, TENN.** Editor: Local 835 is still going strong. All of our members are working hard. We are having plenty of R.E.A. work.

Our business manager, Ed Nichols, got a new automobile this week. Guess he will be getting around more now. He has really been working hard and doing a good job.

We still don't have a date for our State Electrical Association to be held in Jackson, Tennessee, some time in December. We cordially invite all the delegates and members who can come.

The Southern Bus Line boys have been on strike for five months now. The company has started operating with scabs. Organized labor and its friends are still behind them, hoping they will win.

Well, I guess this is all for now. I will try to have more next time.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 844, SEDALIA, MO.**

Editor: I am forwarding to you under separate cover, a photograph of some of our members who were in the Labor Day parade.

Due to a misunderstanding of time and place, other members of Local 844 were not on the picture.

The names of the members on this picture are as follows:

Front row—left to right: G. O. Hawley, general chairman; Rex Schrader, Richard Hawley, electrician apprentice; James Bartlett, electrician apprentice; William Standard and F. F. Henderson, local chairman.

Second row—left to right: Richard Keenan, financial secretary; Glen Thomason, Joe Payne, Samuel Benware and Fred Naylor, electrician apprentice.

Third row—left to right: Kurman Riley, president; Fred Rose, Leigh Allcorn and R. E. Taylor.

CHARLES R. KELLER, P. S.

### ATTENTION: BOWLERS

The 4th annual I.B.E.W. Bowling Tournament will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, on Saturday, March 27th and Sunday, March 28th, 1948. Entry blanks will be mailed to all the teams who participated in the third annual tournament in Detroit in 1947. Teams must be composed of members of the Brotherhood only. Bowling teams desiring entry blanks or for further information please contact—Edgar H. Lorenzen, 5840 Staley Ave., St. Louis 23, Missouri.

**L. U. NO. 981, LANCASTER, OHIO** Editor: Mr. Fred C. Morrison, division manager of the Ohio Power Company (Southern Division) was guest of Local 981 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at a 7 o'clock dinner at Granville Inn, October 24, 1947. This dinner was a testimonial from the members of Local 981 to Mr. Morrison for the harmonious relations enjoyed for the past two years.

Mr. Morrison's entire career has been in the electric industry starting with the Dayton Power and Light Company. He was later with an electric utility company in Auburn, New York, from which position he came to Newark, Ohio, in 1909 with the Licking Light and Power Company, a predecessor of the Ohio Power Company, in charge of sales.

Mr. Morrison remained in Newark during the formation of the Ohio Power Company until 1917, when he was transferred to Fostoria, Ohio, as district manager. Mr. Morrison was returned to Newark in 1930 as manager of the Southern Division.

Mr. Morrison's guests were Mr. Harold Turner, general manager the Ohio Power Company, Mr. George Beatty of Canton, Ohio, and Mr. C. J. Killian, new division manager, Southern Division of the Ohio Power Company.

Mr. Ira Braswell, International representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and 100 members of Local 981 were present. Local 981 includes Ohio Power Company workers in Newark, Mt. Vernon, Zanesville, Crooksville, Logan, Lancaster and surrounding counties.

HOMER PETTY, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1054, SALINA, KANS.**

Editor: Each month we are interested to read the correspondence section of the JOURNAL and note the many things of interest done by the other locals, both as to business and pleasure. We are admitting that almost all of them are in stride with progress all the way.

Being a small local we don't have as many things to write about in this section, but will try to get in a few lines this month for a change.

We feel as if things here in the midwest are about normal, everyone working—plenty to do, and the future looks pretty good. Most of our Brothers who worked where they were needed most at the start of the war are now back here at home. We had a large air field and army camp built here and we enjoyed the help given us by many Brothers of other locals and would enjoy hearing from them as they find time to write.

In the week just passed we enjoyed the company of all our contractors at a big chicken dinner and the turnout by all was good and a very nice time enjoyed by all. We resolved to do this more often.

J. W. MORROW, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.**

Editor: Let's consider. The quality of a given government, in almost every respect, will be found commensurate to the quality of the governed.

Leaders are but the popular expressions of the masses; not one, be he saint or tyrant, commands a panacea to all the ills which beset the group, society, or nation of individuals.

Psychological conflict contributes to sociological patterns of behavior. The individual's investment influences the final measurement which gauges the quality of a society. Thus each in his investment shares alike in the final result of the total effort.

Nations are founded upon the stoic, man-of-earth philosophy. They disintegrate under the sensual, epicurean philosophy. Stoicism shares its sweat and bread with all who choose. Epicureanism feeds upon the fallen.





Electricians on the job at the Palatka, Florida, Paper-Mill project. Photo sent in by L. U. No. 1205.

Aristocracy and labor are brothers. Ancient Rome discovered this, but too late. When the barbarians stormed her gates, serfs were shackled to the soil, labor was chained to the wheel of industry, and freedom was in the dungeon of political anarchy. Thus, and rightly so, she fell into a shapeless heap of shame and degradation.

America is confronted with colossal problems of state. Will democracy survive? Yes, if the same stoic spirit prevails that pushed the frontiers westward across this continent, establishing a freedom unparalleled in the history of man, yes democracy will live on. America would do well to consider the fate of Rome as she grapples with the question of labor's place within the ramparts of her borders.

An explosion begins with the ignition of a single atom of an explosive substance, and ends with the total devastation of a given area. Conflict can begin in an individual and result in a sociological explosion with equal devastation.

Let labor and capital join hands and sell democracy on the merits of democracy. Let us never again permit the drums of jingoism to smother our better judgment. For while the nations of the earth stand in heated conflict at the crossroads of destiny, the atom bomb sits waiting in the ante chamber for our decision.

Let us pause and think!

W. M. CHEATHAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1205,  
GAINESVILLE,  
FLA.

Editor: Enclosed is a picture of the boys on the paper-mill job at Palatka, Florida, the old reliable 1205.

which was manned by the old reliable 1205. We have had our ups and downs—mostly the downs.

We believe that almost everyone on this job was satisfied with the job, and we hope that we can run another one soon just as good. Yes, there is always something that could be

better; we always find it that way, but some of the boys have made a nice stake on this job, and as always some have spent it as fast as they got it. As for L. U. No. 1205, I surely hope all the boys that have worked here will feel they can come back and be welcomed. Here it is as it is almost every place. We have lots of work coming up, but when we can't say. However, we almost always have a few days' work when a Brother comes this way.

We are going to have a party the 10th of October and boy I mean we are going to have a party! Now you just wait and see who all we will have. We are going to try to get a picture of the boys and girls who will be here at the party. We are hoping that we will have some of the old boys and we can all have a real nice time. Now when you look at this picture, don't think we can't have some tall boys here in Florida. That is so they can wade in the high water. Brother Bell, L. U. 1205, and Brother Thompson, L. U. 108, make Brother H. H. Holland, L. U. 1205, look bad.

Well, enough for this time, and if I get this picture in, we will call it O.K.

List of the boys in the picture:

Fourth row: R. W. Okes, 323; R. L. Carbett, 1205; J. F. Huber, 1205; A. R. Sikes, 1205; H. C. Clark, Jr., 1205; L. E. Norlander, 90; A. Hughes, 1205; L. F. Bell, 1205; H. H. Holland, 1205; G. F. Thompson, 108; D. Rosser, 874; W. K. Brookes, 676; R. M. Sleight, 177; J. H. Little, 349; W. G. D'Arcy, 1205; S. O. Smith, 1205; A. E. Whatley, 1205; G. W. Spencer, 108.

Second row: C. T. Rice, 108; J. K. Shaw, 1205; G. Barnes, 1205; W. F. Browning, 1205; W. Rimillong, 505; T. G. Ward, 136; J. W. Knight, 108; J. O. Birmsed, 349; W. L. Jones, 1205; J. F. Harris, 1205; E. C. King, 606; V. E. Lucas, 177; H. N. Channell, 136; R. H. Howell, 1205.

Third row: B. F. Hagerman, 108; R. M. Ayers, 108; A. Driggers, 1205; V. R. Donalson, 1205; R. R. Driggers, 1205; L. F. Leurick, 1205; J. D. Strickland, 1205; B. L. Garvin, 349; O. L. Teague, 1205; W. B. Morris, 1205; F. A. Rugles, 1205; R. L. Odom, 1205; E. I. Ricketson, 1205; W. W. Chancey, 1205; W. W. Blasingame, 1205; R. C. DuBois, Jr., 1205; G. E. Roach, 1205.

Front row: L. F. Richardson, 1205; R. Burns, 1205; W. H. Franzman (steward), 1205; M. W. Cannon (foreman), 1205; B. F. Gillis (business manager), 1205; H. B. Whitaker (electrical superintendent), 1205; Geo. Alexander (foreman), 508; H. B. Ogburn (foreman), 1205; A. S. Riddle (storeroom man), 1205; Ben Love (general foreman), 1205; R. E. Crosby, 1205; C. G. Jinkens, 1205; M. E. Gainey, 108.

H. B. WHITAKER, P. S.



Press Secretary Reuben Sears snapped this photo at a recent stag party held by L. U. 1383



**L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.** *Editor:* While this letter was being composed, my phone has been ringing and when I answer someone on the line tells me he has a scoop—a big scoop at that, and what is more, he wants it in this issue of our JOURNAL. After listening to the story, I deem it advisable to check up to have the said story verified. So until then, the scoop will have to set awhile and cool off.

Now to get back to my report. If you remember back a few issues ago, I quoted about conditions of 18 or 20 ships tied up at the Coast Guard yard. Well!!! they are still tied up, and now it becomes a condition of the workmen. Those who have been furloughed or separated have been placed on better jobs, some earning as much as shop masters, and they didn't have to go to college or engineering schools. Why just a few minutes ago the phone rang again; this time this informer tells me that after a recent test—a few workers in Electronic Shop L. U. No. 54, have been given papers which means they are through with the yard. How do you like that? Those that are still on are considering resigning. So you see the plight the Coast Guard civilian workers are in. I hate to write this report, but your scribe must perform his duty.

Our Flashy-Flashes are a little brighter. At a recent stag held by our entertainment committee, your scribe snapped the enclosed snapshot of our Brothers in a carefree mood . . . holding on to the hot water bottles. What will the entertainment committee do next?

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from Local Union No. 1383 and me.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1439, ST. LOUIS, MO.** *Editor:* These months go by so fast that before I know it, I'm reminded that I didn't have anything in the JOURNAL again. So tonight, one of the few nights that we have at home nowadays, I'll give a little time to this job of mine.

First we had a beautiful month here in Missouri. Everybody working hard and getting the jobs done.

Our business manager Carl Mitchell, was appointed to the State Board of Mediation, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Our local takes pride in having one of our members on this important board, especially during this time of the bad labor bills against the utility workers. So congratulations, Carl.

Our members of the executive board travel a long ways to attend their meetings. Harry Anthony comes from Hannibal, a distance of 112 miles and Ted Myers from Festus, a distance of 30 miles. But some of the regular members won't even come to a regular meeting, and they live only a short distance from the meeting hall. So what do you say if we try to attend every meeting.

There is a lot of trouble with our present overtime policy. The boys are complaining that there are too many (fair weather birds). But something will come of this.

A shortage of power will be the main worry for our people. The company is urging every one to conserve wherever it is possible.

KENNETH E. GERDES, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1514, HANSON, MASS.** *Editor:* Our monthly meeting held on October 7th was very well attended. Vice-president John Dailey of Boston, came by train and bus, with the final hitch—a taxi from Whitman to Thomas Hall. This was a tedious trip after a day of work, but a good example for those of us who live in Hanson.

The matter of steward seniority came up for discussion, and since it is a part of our contract, there is no questioning the clause.

It was decided to hold a special meeting to hear the reading of the new bylaws, and to

Edgar Coe, L. U. No. 6

Initiated May 4, 1937

Robert Cunningham, L. U. No. 6

Initiated April 5, 1947

Harold Hennessey, L. U. No. 6

Initiated May 9, 1942

C. T. Russell, L. U. No. 6

Initiated May 6, 1925

Joe L. Berg, L. U. No. 22

Initiated October 7, 1942

Thomas Belt, L. U. No. 18

Initiated May 1, 1940

Joe Chisholm, L. U. No. 18

Initiated March 11, 1942

Charles G. Johnson, L. U. No. 18

Initiated October 18, 1943

A. A. McDonald, L. U. No. 18

Initiated October 12, 1926

Edwin C. Scheu, L. U. No. 18

Initiated October 16, 1924

Edward E. Scott, L. U. No. 18

Initiated October 26, 1914

L. C. Thomason, L. U. No. 18

Initiated March 3, 1927

Joseph R. Peterson, L. U. No. 23

Initiated March 30, 1937

Joseph Maciejewski, L. U. No. 41

Initiated August 1, 1944

William A. Searcey, L. U. No. 125

Initiated January 24, 1947

S. A. Svendsen, L. U. No. 160

Initiated March 23, 1937

Earle B. Stanton, L. U. No. 191

Initiated July 19, 1943

Stephen O. Stanich, L. U. No. 200

Initiated August 4, 1922

Ulys A. Rodden, L. U. No. 204

Initiated February 5, 1942

Lloyd M. Link, L. U. No. 302

Initiated December 12, 1945

Clarence E. Gunn, L. U. No. 309

Initiated April 29, 1927

John J. Minor, L. U. No. 362

Initiated August 18, 1946

Frank Fanolio, L. U. No. 412

Initiated March 27, 1945

George Milligan, L. U. No. 412

Initiated July 28, 1942

H. I. Martin, L. U. No. 413

Initiated November 6, 1917

Reuben D. Strouse, L. U. No. 440

Initiated February 25, 1926

St. Elmo Hardesty, L. U. No. 481

Initiated March 9, 1910

Albert Peterson, L. U. No. 500

Initiated March 13, 1915

Frederick A. Brooks, L. U. No. 683

Initiated January 9, 1936

William H. Seaman, L. U. No. 683

Initiated November 24, 1925, in L. U. No. 874

Jacob M. Hart, L. U. No. 702

Initiated May 23, 1944

Clyde R. Johnson, L. U. No. 702

Initiated January 8, 1937

J. A. Killgore, L. U. No. 716

Initiated January 21, 1931

Arthur R. Wilson, L. U. No. 731

Initiated April 25, 1918

Thomas Moylan, L. U. No. 817

Initiated August 26, 1937

George A. Strong, L. U. No. 848

Initiated June 23, 1942

Ernest Albers, L. U. No. 859

Initiated May 5, 1936

George David, L. U. No. 949

Reinitiated September 22, 1939

John D. Neuville, L. U. No. 995

Initiated March 3, 1941

Marion Dressel McClurg, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated June 1, 1947

Frank Rush, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated March 1, 1947

William E. Heyart, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated June 1, 1943

Sichiro Sakamoto, L. U. No. 1260

Initiated October 21, 1942

Charles Moldenhauer, L. U. No. 1329

Initiated September 30, 1942

adopt or reject them, and hear all discussions regarding them.

This meeting was held at the Hanson A. A. Club House on Reed Street, on October 14th and everything was settled satisfactorily. (We hope.)

Charlie Ferry is suffering with an infected hand.

Mae Croghan has been ill for several weeks. Fisher Ames of the maintenance department is ill.

Anna MacRae has recovered from a cold sore; amazing, ain't it, that even with a trimming of calomine ointment, some lips are still tempting. Columbus day must soon become a legal holiday, considering that apart from the fact of it being Christopher's birthday, it is now the wedding day of Herbert Sayce. Wonder if Columbus felt a stir in his crumbling bones.

Ralph A. Sampson and June Russo were married October 18th. Both were given the traditional truck ride all over the plant and showered with confetti. A reminder that matrimony has it's dizzy days. We who are too old for romance, will wear our sprinkles of confetti and remember 'way back when—

Mickey's boy broke his leg while playing football. Eggless Thursdays are not good for the bones of our youths. Where are they keeping the extra eggs anyhow? Can they be with the rest of the gold at Fort Knox?

The oven, which was broken has been repaired and is in operation again. The new system in the enamel-room seems to be working out all right. And so, here we go—each day brings some joy we would like to hold, and perhaps, a sorrow which we hope to forget.

Let's keep off the other fellow's corns and be generous with little kindnesses that have never

been rationed. This can go such a long way towards sweetening the lives of those who travel the road with us.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

## MAGAZINE CHAT

(Continued from page 465)

9. It is the position of the ILP that the publication of so-called "year-books" by affiliates of the A. F. of L. is an unethical practice, and should be denounced by our membership wherever it shows its head. These books shall be barred from membership in the ILP because of the great injury they are causing to the good name of the A. F. of L. and the labor movement generally.

10. Members of the ILP pledge themselves to adhere to this code of ethics, and to faithfully uphold the high motives which impelled the venerable Samuel Gompers to call for the organization of the labor press over 36 years ago.

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Our cover photo this month is from a painting by Lawrence Whitaker; courtesy of the Baltimore Museum of Art.

## ACCIDENTS

(Continued from page 479)

making preliminary surveys for either the cost of illness or the workmen's compensation investigation, but not enough for both, it would be more important to make the workmen's compensation inquiry than the one on monetary losses due to illness.



DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF  
OCTOBER, 1947

L.U.	Name	Amount	L.U.	Name	Amount
659	Floyd E. Maye.....	\$1,000.00	5	Thomas Berry.....	1,000.00
I. O. (40)	Maurice O. Nygard.....	1,000.00	8	Ernest C. Funk.....	650.00
48	Lewis Chester Howell.....	1,000.00	1	Carl Werner Carlson.....	300.00
I. O. (103)	Harold A. Bartlett.....	1,000.00	416	Wayne E. Boomer.....	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	Mathew P. Conway.....	825.00	134	William H. Weisenborn.....	1,000.00
I. O. (137)	Thomas J. Millerick.....	1,000.00	702	Charles L. Underwood.....	1,000.00
493	Walter Baker.....	1,000.00	I. O. (855)	Charles H. Wickes.....	1,000.00
6	Frank Cyril Stanton.....	825.00	I. O. (134)	H. W. Shufflin.....	1,000.00
122	Martin Christian Nelsen.....	1,000.00	3	Edward J. O'Keefe.....	1,000.00
269	John Lindsay.....	1,000.00	605	Osborn L. Stephens.....	1,000.00
I. O. (649)	Samuel Foreman.....	1,000.00	38	John F. W. Mitz.....	825.00
18	Lewis C. Thomason.....	1,000.00	I. O. (73)	Cyril C. Ware.....	825.00
134	John Providence.....	1,000.00	48	Ralph C. Rinker.....	1,000.00
122	George R. Klessig.....	1,000.00	284	James J. Murray.....	650.00
I. O. (762)	John A. Powell.....	1,000.00	249	James B. Hughes.....	1,000.00
3	Edward J. Lawrence.....	1,000.00	I. O. (134)	Thomas Daly.....	1,000.00
859	Ernest H. Albers.....	1,000.00	I. O. (494)	Walter Nuetzel.....	825.00
I. O. (9)	William Wagner.....	1,000.00	494	Ivar C. Erickson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	George A. Schleicher.....	1,000.00	I. O. (595)	Frank R. Menniss.....	1,000.00
98	Charles Shane.....	1,000.00	124	Daniel Beardsley.....	1,000.00
638	Earl E. O'Rourke.....	300.00	46	Robert A. Norman.....	650.00
933	Perle Simmons.....	1,000.00	134	James E. Elliott.....	1,000.00
494	Carl E. Fritzsinger.....	1,000.00	I. O. (40)	Charles J. Vome.....	1,000.00
77	Patrick J. Nixon.....	1,000.00	702	John F. Williford.....	1,000.00
17	Fred O. Knight.....	1,000.00	51	Gurnie C. Cadin.....	300.00
134	Max A. Ernst.....	1,000.00	504	Robert G. Harmison.....	1,000.00
I. O. (1245)	Edward E. Gates.....	1,000.00	618	Paul N. Engel.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Frank J. Rosback.....	1,000.00	191	Erle B. Stanton.....	825.00
1	Alf Stone Bleckham.....	1,000.00	5	Frank A. Henry.....	1,000.00
436	William Frederick Branch.....	300.00	902	Jacob Distel.....	1,000.00
77	Orlie Wilson.....	1,000.00	I. O. (332)	I. B. Allen.....	1,000.00
98	Edwin Anderson.....	1,000.00	39	Walter S. Cunnann.....	1,000.00
269	Lewis Thornton King.....	1,000.00	2	Ludwig L. Hafele.....	1,000.00
3	Emil Preiss.....	1,000.00	52	Joseph T. Smith.....	1,000.00
58	Herbert Franson.....	1,000.00	606	Charles A. Tew.....	1,000.00
I. O. (902)	Steve F. Cronin.....	1,000.00	134	Thomas P. O'Neill.....	1,000.00
292	William G. Sibben.....	1,000.00	309	Clarence E. Gunn.....	1,000.00
817	Thomas J. Moylan.....	1,000.00	3	Walter H. Kinderman, Sr.....	1,000.00
52	Amos E. Willson.....	1,000.00	3	Charles M. Dameron.....	1,000.00
76	Andrew H. Byrnestad.....	300.00	494	F. A. Schroeder.....	1,000.00
I. O. (817)	William J. Kenny.....	1,000.00	716	J. A. Kilgore.....	1,000.00
1310	Melvin Y. Hall.....	650.00	I. O. (1147)	M. D. Reed.....	1,000.00
18	Stephen P. Schaffer.....	1,000.00	704	H. J. Gauvin.....	1,000.00
152	Harold C. Hennessy.....	1,000.00	576	M. B. Doss.....	825.00
595	Wilbur Victor Patterson.....	1,000.00	290	J. M. Yearry.....	475.00
23	Joseph Peterson.....	1,000.00	643	L. Leos.....	1,000.00
I. O. (500)	Albert Peterson.....	1,000.00	849	T. E. Shippee.....	475.00
I. O. (125)	P. M. Anderson.....	1,000.00	682	William Seaman, Jr.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	George C. Inman.....	1,000.00	302	L. M. Link.....	300.00
965	Eugene McHyne.....	1,000.00	46	P. E. Hawkins.....	650.00
682	Frederick A. Brooks.....	1,000.00	I. O. (134)	F. Mally.....	1,000.00
3	Anthony Santoro.....	1,000.00	3	N. Dorfman.....	1,000.00
411	N. R. Morton.....	1,000.00	I. O. (179)	William R. Kennedy.....	1,000.00
413	Harden I. Martin.....	1,000.00	I. O. (3)	T. P. Ruane.....	1,000.00
595	Philip R. Cooper.....	1,000.00	I. O. (716)	W. B. Neal.....	1,000.00
I. O. (332)	Henry Goodman.....	650.00	6	N. C. Nicklassen.....	150.00
858	H. P. Cundiff.....	1,000.00	304	Thomas G. Evans.....	150.00
175	Lee Spriggs.....	1,000.00	213	Charles Tremblay.....	300.00
1249	George F. Carroll.....	475.00	11	Edward C. Mason.....	150.00
6	Edgar A. Coe.....	1,000.00	12	Henry K. Challenar.....	150.00
17	Edwin Hurford.....	825.00	595	Morris Schockley.....	150.00
108	Everett M. Smith.....	1,000.00	586	Frank C. Frith.....	1,000.00
484	George A. Strong.....	300.00	302	Fred Appel.....	150.00
I. O. (481)	Oscar Dunn.....	1,000.00	678	Thomas A. Kennedy.....	150.00
431	George R. Welker.....	1,000.00	561	Amable Tremblay.....	1,000.00
			48	Charles C. Ferguson.....	150.00
			359	Joseph E. Claggett.....	150.00
					\$115,500.00

LITTLE SHEPHERD  
(Continued from page 485)

were as straight and strong as any lamb's could be and when he walked the old crippled up-and-down-and-sideways hobble had disappeared and he fairly pranced on his four good little legs.

And Jamie breathed a great prayer of thankfulness and love to the little Baby who had already started His wonderful life of doing good for people. Then he opened the door and he and Winkie ran into the house.  
The End

GOD BLESS US EVERYONE  
(Continued from page 484)

gifts this year? Well, here's a little idea for one or two of those gifts for special people. Get large bright Christmas balls—the green, red and blue are best. With a fine paint brush and white enamel (10-cent can of paint and five-cent brush work fine) paint the name of the person to whom the gift is going on the ball. Then take common table salt and sprinkle it generously over the ball. (Put several spoonful of salt in a small bowl or jar and hold the ball over it and it can be used again and again for this purpose.) The salt will stick to the painted name and the effect is quite pretty. The name looks as though it has been written with snow. The salt makes the paint dry almost immediately. Tie up your package with your prettiest paper and ribbon and attach the ball to the center of the bow.

Your friends will be surprised and pleased. They can put them on the tree after the packages are opened. Last year two of my friends tied these ornaments to their front door decoration. The effect was quite pleasing—a big branch of pine tied with red ribbon with a big green ball that said "Jim" and a big red ball that said "Betty" attached in the center.

Our space is rapidly getting used up—we only have room for one recipe so I thought we'd make it a real Christmasy one:

## OLD FASHIONED PLUM PUDDING

3 eggs  
½ pound raisins  
½ pound currants  
2 oz. citron (chopped)  
1 pound flour (4 cups)  
2 teaspoons nutmeg  
½ teaspoon cinnamon  
½ pound sugar  
½ pound suet chopped fine  
Milk—enough to make a stiff batter.

Separate yolks from whites of eggs. Dredge fruit with flour. Combine dry ingredients. Add egg yolks and mix thoroughly, then add enough milk to make a stiff batter. Fold in beaten egg whites last. Turn into thickly floured square of unbleached cotton cloth, tie securely, leaving some space for pudding to swell, and plunge into boiling water. Boil gently for five hours.

Serve with drawn butter and sugar sauce.

One more little thing before we close. Don't forget that Christmas is for children more than anyone else. Be patient with them. Let them help you with your preparations. Let them help you trim the tree, make cookies and wrap packages. Give them the happiest Christmas you know how. On the opposite page from "Woman's Work" is a story written expressly for them. I hope they like it.

Goodbye for now and a very Merry Christmas to you all and until this time again next year, "God Bless Us Everyone!"

## SUBSIDIES

(Continued from page 474)

better processes, new industrial techniques and new materials. The whole Department of Commerce has as its purpose the fostering of industry and the Department of Agriculture the fostering of farming. Why is the government so interested? The two main reasons are that our state is founded on the principle of allowing the individual through his government to help himself in every way that he can, and secondly, those in command of our armed forces are perpetually concerned to keep our nation as well equipped as possible to fight any war in which we may be involved.

A person or group of persons who wish to start or continue a business, set up a transportation or communications system, or any other sort of enterprise, can hope to secure public support if they can convince our law makers that it is for the public welfare for the government to supply aid. This has been done hundreds of times and will probably continue to be done. Practically, it works out that the business is aided and sometimes the public is benefited. Mistakes in the matter of subsidies have been made and are now being made. Usually the public is not aware of the mistakes, and often there is legitimate disagreement as to whether a certain subsidy is a proper one or not. Once an institution is well entrenched in our society, the forces for perpetuating it are almost invariably strong enough to sustain it, so that one would be unrealistic to try to eradicate it even though it could not support itself and consequently called for public assistance. Our economic system is not one which depends upon natural forces to keep it balanced, and as a result, it is so organized and regulated that few persons would agree to a fundamental and unfettered premise from which to argue economic justification.

In the transportation field we have subsidies to the railroads through government loans, and in the early days of railroad building, through land grants and many public financing devices. Our system of inland water ways is completely subsidized and independent water transport freight companies fail, in spite of lacking maintenance expenses, to make ends meet. The bus and trucking industries, through the federal and state maintenance and construction appropriations are in effect subsidized. Our merchant marine and ship building enterprises have for a number of years been heavily subsidized, and the airplane industry is the undisputed child of government assistance. After almost 30 years of being sponsored by the government, it continues to receive millions of dollars annually in the form of air-mail contracts and airways construction, as well as other less conspicuous but equally important services.

Through a Congressionally set policy of buying gold and silver at a fixed price above that which a free national and international market could sustain, we subsidize the mining of both those metals at home, and the subsidiaries of United States corporations abroad. Since the war, \$360,000,000 have been allocated for annual expenditure by the armed forces to stock-pile



strategic metals. This likewise results in a subsidy to other mining interests.

Agricultural subsidies of all kinds are now used to sustain the prices of grain, eggs, tobacco, potatoes, sugar and woolens, as during the war they were used to keep prices down under OPA for dairy and meat products. This by no means completes a list of agricultural products which we subsidize. Also in the field of agriculture the farmers during the depression were subsidized by a broad farm loan and allotment program which helps to save many farmers from ruin and contributed to relocating other unemployed persons on the land. In this connection, expenditures by the TVA may be termed a subsidy to a people of a particular region and one which has proved to result generally in the public welfare for which it was undertaken.

Government institutions such as the R.F.C. and certain other lending and regulatory agencies have been subsidies for the commercial interests of the country by extending their credit, insuring their deposits and requiring sound business dealings which prevented them from bankrupting themselves through inju-

(Continued on page 499)

### HIGH STANDARDS

(Continued from page 480)

contact with a conductor which had been improperly placed under the socket terminal screws.

Carol Jeanne Sommer, 14 months old, was electrocuted in the living room of her home. The child was found clutching the bare ends of an extension cord; she was also in contact with a radiator of the heating system. The other end of the cord was plugged into a receptacle connected to the 115-volt building lighting circuit. The child had evidently pulled the cord out of a (screw-on baseboard type) receptacle. Burns on both hands and testimony at the inquest indicated a contact duration of several minutes.

Improper wiring in a Tracy hotel caused the deaths of three men and injuries to seven more when the hotel was completely demolished by fire.

A \$9,000 fire loss was suffered by Fresno County residents during their absence from home recently with improper and unsafe wiring as the only possible cause.

A fire which started in an electric switch box destroyed the house and automobile of Corbett J. Littlerl at 607 Pleasant Avenue. Members of the family were in the house but did not realize it was on fire until neighbors discovered the blaze and called to them. The loss is estimated at \$2,200.

An overheated electric wire resulted in a call to the fire department to the home of Mrs. Mary Lira, 2134 Clara Avenue. Fire Prevention Inspector Floyd Watson said Mrs. Lira was using too light an extension cord on her washing machine. The only damage was a scorched curtain hanging on the cord.

Damage of about \$120,000 was estimated after the state division of forestry fire crew fogged out a blaze in an oil well just off Polk Avenue about four miles northwest of Riverdale. The blaze, touched off when a light plant generator short-circuited during night drilling operations, flashed up through the rig and shot about 250 feet into the air. The fire started at 1:30 a. m. O. B. Shuler, manager of the Pacific Western Oil Company, owner of the well, said the damage was about \$100,000 to the well-cleaning rig and \$20,000 to the well. The rig was owned by Gene Reid of Bakersfield.

Damage amounting to \$3,250 to the storage warehouse of the Huntington Stage Lines at 327 G Street occurred. The fire, which is believed to have been caused by faulty wiring, caused \$250 damage to the warehouse and a

loss of \$3,000 worth of tires stored in the building.

Delbert Brunton, 70, World War I veteran and past commander of the Sanger American Legion Post, was burned seriously on both arms in a fire which destroyed his home in Tivy Valley. He was alone in the house at the time. The fire, believed caused by defective wiring, spread to grass near the house.

Annual report of electrical injuries of the division of industrial safety of the State of California is contained in this paragraph:

### STATE OF CALIFORNIA REPORTED ELECTRICAL INJURIES

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1946

*	†
226	( 6 )
35	( 8 )
44	(14 )
305	(28 )

\* Electrical injuries, including fatal.

† Electrical injuries (fatal only).

### CONFLICT

(Continued from page 473)

of concentration of ownership of a natural resource without which our standard of living and of business would be impossible.

But the story is not yet told. There are great reserves in Latin America and across the sea in the Near East. In Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia there is a greater total proven reserve than here at home, and a half-dozen corporations control these reserves also.

Let there be no misunderstanding. These reserves, so essential to the progress of the world, would not be known if it weren't for the oil corporation, its management, its scientific staff, its trained technicians, and its workers. All credit goes to them, and as an American I am proud of the fact that the discovery and the development of these reserves is primarily an achievement of American resourcefulness and skill. It remains true, however, that the petroleum situation in the Near East demonstrates beyond any possibility of contradiction that the modern oil corporation has taken on the functions and the power of government itself. It is hard to draw the line where one begins and the other ends.

Do I need to tell this audience that Standard of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum are equal partners with Anglo-Iranian, a British government-controlled corporation in the Iraq Petroleum Company? Do I need to tell this group that Standard of New Jersey, Socony Vacuum and Standard of California now exercise control over petroleum reserves in the Near East greater by far than the resources of the old Standard Oil Company, the dissolution of which was ordered by the United States Supreme Court back in 1911 for violation of the anti-trust laws?

It was Justice Harlan who in that case declared that although the nation had rid itself of human slavery, "the conviction was universal that the country was in real danger from another kind of slavery sought to be fastened on the American people, namely, the slavery that would result from aggregations of capital in the hands of a few individuals and corporations controlling, for their own profit and advantage exclusively, the entire business of the country, including the production and sale of the necessities of life."

The ratification of the petroleum treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been delayed through two sessions of the Congress because of the apprehension of independent oil operators that it would bring

about a union of the giant petroleum corporations with government to the great disadvantage of the small producer. The small operator does not want to have his economic life marked out for him by the exercise of discretionary power by either the expert managers of a few large corporations, or the experts who may be employed by government. This illustrates again how important it is for the lawyer to cooperate now to draft the rule of economic order, the frame of cooperation for men and organizations within which freedom for the individual, scientific advancement, and economic expansion may be preserved and stimulated.

The story of the encroachment of the modern corporation upon the function of government is not yet complete without a glance at the international cartel. The Swedish Government has just made public a study of the oil cartel which operated in that country before the war, a cartel in which four American corporations, a British subsidiary of Anglo-Iranian, and a locally owned Swedish organization were involved. I shall not go into the details of these revelations. Suffice it to say there was shown to be in existence a memorandum which purported to lay down a private rule by which the members of the cartel sought to influence selling prices, commercial margins, rebates, and the allocation of business. The memorandum was not signed, but it apparently was in operation during the thirties and perhaps after the war.

A London attorney, Mr. Bryan Trench, representing two British concerns in the cartel, testified at the hearing that "representatives of British companies in Sweden discussed these agreements as cautiously as possible in order that their American colleagues might not be caused any inconvenience." Pressed for an explanation, he answered that he did not know the precise reason which guided the British members of the cartel in this cautious attitude, but he said he thought one of the American concerns "had been alarmed by certain investigations into conditions by the American government."

One thing was clear in the Swedish Government study, the cartel was controlled from London and the separate company managers received advice from headquarters. Is the cartel an instrument of competition? Is it an instrument to expand production? Or is it an instrument to control production for the private purposes of those who sit in the driver's seat?

Spokesmen for the modern American corporation sometimes delude themselves into the belief that it is a thoroughly democratic organization. Just a few months ago during the Telephone Hour on the NBC radio program, the commercial announcement, written for and doubtless approved by AT and T, pointed with pride to the fact I have already mentioned, that the number of its stockholders approximate 700,000:

"In that great crowd of stockholders," the announcer purred, "you'd see school teachers and nurses, bakers and grocers, farmers, housewives, bankers, salesmen, and many others; more than one-half of them would be women. You'd see citizens from every state in the Union—from Maine and Oregon, Illinois and Texas, Maryland and North Dakota. Five States have more than 50,000 stockholders each. Twenty-six states have more than 5,000, and no state has fewer than 500."

All this is true, but the significance is all



contained in the next sentence. I quote:

"More than 650,000 of these stockholders have less than 100 shares each, and no one of them holds as much as one-half of 1 percent of the total stock."

This is characteristic of the giant corporate organizations which carry on the interstate and foreign commerce of this country. It is true of Standard of New Jersey. It is true of General Motors. It is true of United States Steel. The average stockholdings are small, but if we were to determine the median ownership instead of the average, we would find a much more remarkable situation. The average holding of the Standard of New Jersey is only 167 shares, but one-half of the 164,000 stockholders own less than 30 shares each. The average holdings of United States Steel is only 51 shares, but one-half of the 243,674 stockholders own less than 14 shares each.

This makes it clear how it is that in the modern corporation ownership and management have been completely separated. Far from having a typically American institution, we have an institution the very nature of which requires a planned economy in the formulation of which neither the stockholders nor the people of the United States have any effective participation.

These corporations employ millions. General Motors alone has 300,000 employees; United States Steel, 266,000; Bethlehem Steel, 143,000; General Electric 143,000—more workers than there are people in most cities and in many states. These are people without economic freedom because in the first place they lack the tools with which to support themselves, and, in the second place, they exercise no influence in determining the economic policy to which they must submit. Whatever we think about it, however we may feel about it, in this crisis of civilization when the whole world seems to be trembling upon the very brink of chaos, we must remember the solemn fact that the proletariat is nothing more nor less than a population without economic freedom.

When the American Constitution was written and the Bill of Rights passed, the lawyers of America believed that they were establishing what Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg called a government "of," "by," and "for the people." During the whole first 80 years of the existence of this Republic every president at one time or another referred to this government as an experiment. They called it an experiment because never before had there existed upon earth a government in which the people had made themselves the masters.

Now we are facing the crisis these early statesmen had in mind when they referred to our government as an experiment. They were fearful that the time might come when for one reason or another the people would in fact lose control and the government pass into the hands of some group, or class, or man.

The danger they foresaw is here now for the American lawyer to see and to avoid. He understands nothing about the new shape of things in the world who does not realize that the pressure for arbitrary totalitarian government has one prime cause, namely, the loss of economic freedom by the masses, their subjugation in their economic lives to policies determined by private managers without participation by the people, that is to say, the rise of the proletariat.

This, then, is the great opportunity for the modern American lawyer—to organize the economic system so that it will be the servant of the people and not its master.

Ten years ago with the late Senator Borah of Idaho, I introduced a bill to provide Federal standards of responsibility for national corporations. Neither Senator Borah nor I wanted to give government new discretionary control over business, but rather to provide the rule of social responsibility by which organized business could

be freed from discretionary government controls, and thereby as autonomous but responsible units freely serve the public interest.

Every lawyer knows the various tricks and devices by which upon occasion the insider in a modern corporation may utilize the property of the stockholder and the power of the corporation to his own advantage. Every lawyer knows that no anti-trust prosecution was ever initiated except upon the complaint of some businessman who felt that his business was being restrained. Every lawyer knows how advantage has been taken of the loopholes allowed by blanket state corporate charter laws under which are created the organizations that carry on the interstate and foreign commerce, the regulation of which was committed by the framers of the Constitution to the Congress of the United States.

The concentration of economic power now evident on every side has taken place because inadequate existing law has been exploited by those who have not realized that in building up the modern collectivist industrial corporation they were laying the basis for collectivist government. If we would avoid a planned economy enforced upon us by the managers of the collectivist state, then we must find a way to avoid the planned economy of the managers of the collectivist corporation.

I have never pretended to say precisely what provisions should be written into a law to establish national standards for national corporations. Senator Borah and I were content to try to close some of the loopholes by which abuses have arisen, like the interlocking directorship, the lack of responsibility in officers and directors for the acts of the corporation, the manipulation of corporate assets for the payment of dividends out of capital, the reimbursement by the corporation of expenditures by directors or officers for corporate policies or programs in violation of the law, and the continued elimination of competition by the multiplication of mergers both integrated and non-integrated. This, however, is not the place to discuss the details of social responsibility to which the modern corporation should adhere. It will be sufficient to say for this occasion that if we would prevent the final merger of our whole economy in one central merger in government, we must act now to prevent piecemeal mergers which are depriving the people in the states of economic independence.

We must draft a national law to define the powers, the duties and responsibilities of all economic organizations. Failure to do it will mean only continued conflict between management and labor, and a growing demand for government action which can end only in disaster for the American system.

If we are to keep economy free and in the spirit of American institutions, maintain a system that will prevent it from being restrained by either private or public power, we must reform our tax laws so as to provide an incentive for the investment of private capital in new independent enterprise. I would even provide an incentive for the expansion of the production facilities of big business by changing the tax laws to accelerate amortization, but I would ask enterprise in return to recognize its responsibility to the whole people to maintain a pricing system that will not exploit the consumer. We must rigidly enforce the anti-trust laws so that when new business is established it will not be restrained by conspiracies and combinations prohibited by the spirit and the letter of the law.

If we do this we shall be releasing the energies of the American people to produce the things that are necessary to win a peace firmly founded on freedom. We produced for the purposes of the war by giving the government almost complete power over all our resources of men and materials. That was a system which was made necessary by the compelling immediate crisis. We abandoned it after the war. We lifted government controls, but we shall have gained nothing if, in exchange, the people must submit to private controls, private rationing, private restraints, all of which limit production. The world needs expanded production now more than

it was ever needed before, even at the height of the war, and the American lawyer who believes in the fundamentals of the Bill of Rights, who realizes that people come first and organizations afterwards, can now make his most effective contribution to the production which the world needs by cooperating to draft the rule of law by which all the complex parts of the modern economic machine may be made to work in harmony for the benefit of all.

If capitalism would save itself it must first help to save democracy. The writing of the rule by which this can be achieved is the task of the modern lawyer if he would take a place of honor in the memory of his countrymen with the framers of the Constitution.

## RUSSIA

(Continued from page 469)

rude pranks which some children, adolescents, and youth permit themselves to play on adults!" All forms of disrespect toward others are "vestiges from the old order and the old life. They must be rooted out."

Children must acquire a sense of duty and responsibility; a sense of duty must become "the governing principle in their conduct."

Personal dignity and honor have value only when "joined with a sense of the honor of the collective." A genuine "welding" must occur. *Pravda* is quoted: "Our children must be indoctrinated with the spirit of collectivism, because a strong collective is the foundation of foundations of the Soviet educational system." The school's task is "not merely the education of individual children, but also and especially the education of a collective and the education of each child in the spirit of collectivism." Pupils must learn to "put social above personal interests." Young Communist and pioneer organizations are extolled for their achievements in this direction.

Socialist discipline is "conscious"; founded on "inner conviction"; "self-initiated," not "simple obedience"; "firm," i.e., "unquestioned obedience and submission to the leader, the teacher, or the organizer"; "organizational"; "comradely," "founded on mutual respect"; and "resolute," surmounting difficulties.

School rules are numerous and binding on the pupil: "to rise when answering a question, to hold himself erect, and to take his seat only on permission of the teacher; to raise the hand and await the call of the teacher when wishing to recite; to rise as the teacher or director enters or leaves the classroom."

"The school child is categorically forbidden to smoke, to gamble, or to use bad language."

But discipline is not a matter "of repressive regulation at every step, nor of that constant supervision from above which humiliates the dignity of the person, but of educative work leading to conscious conformity to a definite cultural and healthful regimen which ensures normal work and a cultured collective life."

There is a passage on habit formation that might well have been written by a contemporary American psychologist.

The word for "rewards" in our vocabulary is translated "encouragements." "Certificates of Merit" are given for high achievements, and sometimes gold or silver medals.

Corporal punishments are not permitted in the Soviet school. They are incompatible with a socialist order where man is liberated from the psychology of the slave. Physical punishments never correct a child; far less do they educate him. On the contrary, they multiply his vices: fear of punishment angers him and causes him to begin to lie.

"A punishment is effective when it is just and is so recognized by the children."

Here stress is put on training the will. The qualities aimed at are "purposefulness, resolution, persistence, initiative, courage and endurance." The exposition offered of each of these traits is, in general, what might be expected in



a western text, but the emphasis on imitation is striking. "A mighty means in the training of the will is example. How often have we heard children say: 'I want to be like Stalin,' 'I want to be like Chkalov,' 'I want to be like a hero in the Patriotic War.'" This should be "comforting to the Soviet teacher." Stubbornness, caprice and laziness are especially warned against. "Organically children are active; for them to be lazy is unnatural. Yet the truth of the matter is that, though they are active by nature, they are not industrious. The habit of work must be developed in them by means of correct education."

"Lenin showed that eternal and unchanging ethical standards do not exist. Ethical standards are determined by the development of society and by social relations. Also for every concrete social form there are corresponding ethical standards. . . . The ruling ethics in society is the ethics of the ruling class. Wealthy classes, as Lenin says, regard their morality as the morality of all mankind and founded on 'the commandments of god.' . . . 'We say that it is a fraud, that it is a deception designed to dull the minds of workers and peasants in the interests of landlords and capitalists.' The working class must create a new morality—a higher and nobler morality, because it is the morality of the great majority of the population."

This communist morality has a universal outreach: "Stalin always links patriotic education with the cultivation of a feeling of friendship toward other peoples and a feeling of deep respect for other peoples." He is quoted: "The strength of the Red Army consists finally in the fact that it does not and cannot have racial hatred toward other peoples, even toward the German people. . . ."

Discipline is stressed again, but "there is a definite discipline which corresponds to every social order. The discipline of the whip harmonizes with the feudal order and the feudal discipline of labor. The capitalistic organization of production rests on the discipline of hunger. In either case submission is placid and absolute. In bourgeois society the discipline of hunger is often cloaked by 'democratic' discourses on the freedom of labor." The new discipline is forged through "the long and stubborn struggle and labor of the workers." But it is conscious discipline, not like that of the "old school" which was based on "drill."

### HIGH PRICES

(Continued from page 477)

of productivity is due to the lack of skill of many workers who came into the industry as a result of war's demand for labor. Their lack of skill is pulling down the productivity of their fellow workers. It is lowering the average. It is an obligation of labor for its own self interest to take immediate and effective steps in helping to train these men and to qualify them by practical test.

It is true that the average worker's outlook is conditioned on the idea of boom and bust in our construction work. It is a lesson taught by bitter experience. I do not regard a bust as inevitable, or even in prospect. The work before us is too huge, and so enduring that we look out upon five to 10 years of unprecedented activity. It is necessary that the worker in the ranks see this vista. When he does the urge to restrict production, to hold back and to prolong the job, will fade, for the construction worker is primarily a progressive, industrious citizen willing to give a good day's work for a good day's pay. He just doesn't want to get caught on the short end. It is our job of public relations—employee relations—to make him see the job ahead is such that he will not be working himself out of a job by being truly productive.

Let us look at this picture realistically. The Department of Commerce tells us that new construction activity of all kinds is about five and one-half percent of gross national product today. Before the war, in periods of active business, it amounted to 10 percent. According to that reckoning, we will need to increase our present new construction activity by 100 percent to reach a relatively high level, using past performance as our measure of "relatively high."

What does this mean? A monthly volume of \$3,000,000,000 and an employment of 4,000,000 men. That's a challenge to all of us—labor and management to get the "most-est of the bestest there firstest."

What are the lines we must follow to meet the problems of the construction industry?

First, we must keep the public informed. We must let the public know what construction means to our economic health and high standard of living and what the industry is doing to improve its service to the public.

Second, we should examine critically the fact-reporting agencies which serve this industry. We need to know correctly and accurately where we stand, what our volume of activity is, broken down in usable categories, and what its relations are to the rest of the economy.

Third, we must bring about more stability in construction activity. We must encourage the advance planning of private and public work, and other measures, which tend to stabilize the flow of private and public funds into needed construction.

It is essential that suppliers where they have not already done so, re-establish and continue their customary practice of quoting and honoring firm prices and of maintaining definite delivery on specific projects on which the quality of material and time of delivery are known factors. It is not intended that all prices be maintained rigidly. The suggestion means simply that the supplier limits his risk to specific projects of his own choosing. This will be of great assistance to contractors in their efforts to stabilize prices, and thus will open the door to investment dollars now in hiding.

There are pending in Congress, bills which would continue on a permanent basis the present repayable grants administered by the Federal Works Agency for use by states and cities for advance preparation of architectural and engineering plans for needed public works. We should endorse the principle underlying this legislation.

Fourth, we should widen our markets and develop new ones. To accomplish this we must stimulate technical research. We must encourage the application of the techniques of mass production to the decentralized organization and operations of the building industry. We must take an active interest in programs for urban redevelopment which are of direct interest to all branches of construction—highways, building and heavy construction work.

Fifth, we must modernize building and other codes and improve their administration. Our objectives must be to protect the public life, health and property and at the same time to permit the exercise of individual initiative in improving the design, the materials, the equipment, and the methods of assembly or work which go into building and other construction.

Sixth, we must accelerate and intensify the industry programs for apprenticeship and training, including refresher courses.

Seventh, we must make every effort possible to keep costs down. We always have problems

of costs and we always will. They are acute now, however, on account of the postwar increase in the general price level. Costs are up in all lines of business activity, no more so relatively in construction work than is the case with other services and commodities. We are all in this postwar price boat together. We all have a great stake and a serious responsibility to do our part in keeping the boat afloat by stabilizing the price structure.

The stabilization of prices, if past experience is any criterion, will have to be on a level permanently higher than before the war. We will have to find this level by a series of adjustments. We will do that best in a free market.

Denunciation of business and the tactics of anti-trust prosecution fail to go to the heart of our problem of inflation.

The prescription for the whole economy is simple. It has been stated as follows:

"The need is to work and produce more effectively, consume more economically, and maintain stability in wage rates, to prevent another turn in the spiral, while production, competition and economy bring prices back into adjustment."

That is the cure for inflation. Will we take it?

In the long run, the construction industry can exert its most powerful downward pressures on costs by investing more heavily in the training of skilled men and in technical research. Construction offers real opportunities to aggressive young men and we must see to it that they are trained to take advantage of them.

We have an unparalleled opportunity to initiate a far-reaching activity through the Building Research Advisory Board. That board in its own different and distinctive way should and can become to the building industry what the Advisory Committee on Aeronautics is to the aviation industry. It can take its place beside the Highway Research Board as a second strong arm in the construction industry's progressive and forward-looking efforts to improve its service and to render an even greater contribution than it has in the past to the country's economic welfare and security.

Our job is to build. We are secure in our knowledge that we are doing a good job. We also have the obligation to replace in the public's mind the amazement of ignorance with the sureness of knowledge.

### SUBSIDIES

(Continued from page 497)

dicious practices. These measures have been far-reaching and have had the result of increasing the confidence of the general public in our financial institutions.

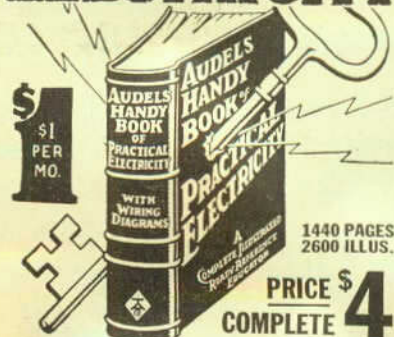
Besides all of these forms of subsidies and others too numerous to mention (like our subsidy to the press through below-cost mailing rates), we have a system of tariffs which are subsidies for industries. A list of the dutiable items covers over 140 pages of fine print and includes almost every conceivable thing from orchids to fishing tackle, tuning forks and tripe.

On this subject Dean Emeritus Charles Shirley Potts of Southern Methodist University Law School has recently written:

"Our tariff walls are even higher now than they were under the celebrated McKinley Tariff of 1890. After World War I came first the Fordney-McCumber tariff, raising barriers when we should have lowered them. Then, in 1930, the Smoot-Hawley tariff brought the greatest depression in the world's history. This obnoxious law is still in force except to the slight extent it has been modified by the Hull reciprocal trade treaties. No other nation has ever had so formidable a system of trade protection as now separates the United States from the rest of the world. . . . A century ago we needed to help our infant industries, and as a borrowing nation, we had to keep the balance of trade in our favor so as to be able to meet foreign-held debts and to pay ocean freight and insurance on our exports. Now the shoe is on the other foot—we are the great



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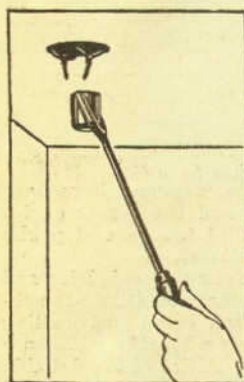
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creditor nation and must expect the balance of trade normally to be against us, so as to enable the other nations to pay their debts to us. This is the A B C of international commerce."

As we stated at the beginning, subsidies per se are not something we are for or against. The question is should a specific enterprise be subsidized and to what extent? Regulation is an inevitable consequence of subsidy, and the increased regulatory activities of our government indicate somewhat the increased realms into which subsidies are funneled. Very false and ungrateful charges have been at times hurled against the regulatory functions of government by business, yet business calls quickly and insistently upon government when trouble is on the horizon. One of the difficult and omnipresent problems of our political development has been to try to decide where we should and should not subsidize and regulate.

Labor has set out to sponsor some subsidies to the people in the form of old age, unem-

ployment and health insurance, as well as other human and natural resource conservation programs. These subsidies have been slower in coming because the public has been less well organized to influence legislatures than have the business interests. These subsidies are sound, nevertheless, and in time those which have not been inaugurated will be inaugurated if we can educate our voters to their best interests.

## EATING

(Continued from page 470)

ties in a factory or on a working site have been highly acclaimed by many employers.

Little research had been done before the war on the effects of the nutritional habits of workers on productivity and plant efficiency, but the few inquiries and experiments which have been made were conclusive in their positive results. Physiologically and psychologically a good lunch rewards the worker and the employer.

Besides meals on a full-scale basis, of equal importance, for they involved as many or more workers, were the cold and mobile canteens where fruit, juices, other beverages, sandwiches and snacks could be obtained in between meals or to supplement the lunches brought from home. The hope was to discourage the candy, cola and other soft drinks in favor of beverages and foods containing more minerals and vitamins, as well as energy-giving properties.

In all three countries the eating arrangements have been under various kinds of management. Some were run by independent caterers who contracted with the employer to supply a certain type of food facility; some were run under the supervision of the employer who felt that the matter was a part of plant policy which was important enough to keep fully under control; and some arrangements were made by the employees themselves, usually through their unions and a committee. Often a very satisfactory employer-employee committee cooperated to assist in making a plant nutrition program succeed. If this were done, the participation of the employees was found to increase, and the interest of the workers was more easily aroused.

The industrial and worker population of our country is so large, and its importance so obvious that its needs in the matter of nutrition must be increasingly considered by the workers and their employers. As a significant market for the agricultural production of the nation, they cannot be ignored, and their well being as citizens is recognized as a major contributing factor to the economic, social, and political stability of the country. This is true all around the world and for this reason the consideration by the ILO of the most highly developed thought on the subject should be appreciated everywhere by governments, workers and employers.

While most of the people of the world are still hungry and in desperate need of food relief, our Department of Agriculture is publicizing its plans to help keep the demand for farm products high, as well as to keep their prices high. We are already anticipating food surpluses. When the efforts abroad to rehabilitate the economies of war devastated countries begin to bear fruit, attention given to industrial nutrition should assume far more importance than it did in pre-war days, for the weaknesses induced by long years of undernourishment can never be fully overcome. To build up the health of the world will be a job that the United Nations must foster. Our war experience has made us conscious of what can be done and what should be done.

Food taken at the factory or work location is not the beginning and the end of workers' nutrition, as the authors of the reports point out. "Communal feeding can never be the ideal way

of taking meals." But good practices can be encouraged in industry where a large number of persons are in a controlled situation, and more subject to the educational efforts of experts than they are elsewhere. In this respect, too, the effect of a pleasant environment while eating upon digestion, and reduction of nervous strain can be demonstrated by the provision of well-planned dining rooms attractively decorated. Relief from much of the monotony of confining and deadening factory work can be achieved through stimulating eating arrangements, and with the ever-increasing degree of mechanization in our civilization, the importance of the simple, wholesome amenities of life must more than ever be emphasized.

## UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 471)

- 500—599 —Science
- 600—699 —Useful Arts (Includes industries)
- 700—799 —Fine Arts (Includes recreation)
- 800—899 —Literature
- 900—1000 —History, travel and biography

These main classes are divided into 10 divisions which are again subdivided into as many divisions as are necessary. For example, History in general is 900. History of North America is 970; History of the United States is 973. This can be broken down further to History during the Revolutionary War Period, 973.3.

Except for works of fiction, books are arranged on the shelves in the order of their class numbers. Fiction usually is assigned no class number and is simply arranged in alphabetical order according to the author's name.

In every library there is usually a section devoted solely to reference books. Here the encyclopedias and dictionaries are kept as well as such valuable sources of information as the "World Almanac" and the biographical "Who's Who's" and financial and industrial manuals.

Of course a great deal of valuable knowledge and information never gets printed in books but is contained in interesting magazine articles. Libraries usually subscribe to many magazines and keep an extensive file of them for many years back. The index to magazine literature used most widely in our libraries is "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature." This "Reader's Guide" indexes more than 100 of the most widely-used magazines and the articles are catalogued under their subject matter and all are arranged in alphabetical order.

Many libraries maintain what they term a "Vertical File" in their reference section. This is composed of folders or envelopes of pamphlets and clippings. Thus if you are interested in getting information on, say "kangaroos," a call at the reference desk will no doubt turn up a fine file folder of pamphlets and clippings on Australia with many attendant articles on kangaroos.

Don't be afraid to ask the librarians for help. That is what they are librarians for and they are almost invariably pleasant, helpful people—they're trained that way. They will be glad to help you find books and make suggestions to guide you in any course of study. Many libraries have planned courses of reading and study for adults. You may want to join one of these and do your studying and reading in company with others and under guidance.

A very fine scholar and educator once said, "One view of education is simply knowing how to find knowledge and to use it." A degree doesn't count for much in itself. It's knowing useful things and using them and putting them to work for you that really count.

Let's eliminate all that "wish-I-knew-more-about—" talk and get down to the brass tacks of "I'm learning about—"

A knowledge of the world and all that's in it is yours for the effort. Make the effort.



## WAGE RATES

(Continued from page 481)

Locality and Grade	Step Rates (per hour)						ST. LOUIS, MO.					
	1	2	3	4	5		(7) Junior Electrician	1.09	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.33
PENSACOLA, FLA.												
(7) Junior Electrician	.91	.96	1.01	1.06	1.11		(15) Journeyman	1.33	1.41	1.48	1.55	1.63
(15) Journeyman	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54		(17) Senior	1.40	1.47	1.55	1.63	1.71
(17) Senior	1.34	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.64		SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH					
PHILADELPHIA, PA.												
(7) Junior Electrician	1.06	1.12	1.18	1.24	1.30		(7) Junior Electrician	.97	1.03	1.08	1.13	1.19
(15) Journeyman	1.28	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.56		(15) Journeyman	1.19	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.45
(17) Senior	1.34	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.64		(17) Senior	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51
PHOENIX, ARIZ.												
(7) Junior Electrician	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16		SAN DIEGO, CALIF.					
(15) Journeyman	1.20	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.46		(7) Junior Electrician	1.17	1.24	1.30	1.37	1.43
(17) Senior	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.55		(15) Journeyman	1.42	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74
PITTSBURGH, PA.												
(7) Junior Electrician	1.02	1.07	1.13	1.19	1.24		(17) Senior	1.49	1.57	1.65	1.73	1.82
(15) Journeyman	1.21	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.47		SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.					
(17) Senior	1.28	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.56		(7) Junior Electrician	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.55
PORTLAND, OREG.												
(7) Junior Electrician	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51		(15) Journeyman	1.52	1.61	1.69	1.77	1.86
(15) Journeyman	1.48	1.56	1.64	1.72	1.80		(17) Senior	1.58	1.67	1.76	1.85	1.94
(17) Senior	1.53	1.62	1.70	1.79	1.87		SAVANNAH, GA.					
PROVIDENCE, R. I.												
(7) Junior Electrician	.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10		(7) Junior Electrician	.86	.90	.95	1.00	1.05
(15) Journeyman	1.13	1.19	1.25	1.31	1.38		(15) Journeyman	1.21	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.47
(17) Senior	1.19	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.45		(17) Senior	1.29	1.36	1.43	1.50	1.57
PUGET SOUND, WASH.												
(7) Junior Electrician	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.55		SPRINGFIELD, ILL.					
(15) Journeyman	1.50	1.59	1.67	1.75	1.84		(7) Junior Electrician	.93	.98	1.03	1.08	1.13
(17) Senior	1.57	1.65	1.74	1.83	1.91		(15) Journeyman	1.16	1.23	1.29	1.35	1.42
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.												
(7) Junior Electrician	.95	1.01	1.06	1.11	1.17		(17) Senior	1.22	1.29	1.36	1.43	1.50
(15) Journeyman	1.16	1.23	1.29	1.35	1.42		TEXAS GULF COAST AREA					
(17) Senior	1.21	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.47		(7) Junior Electrician	.86	.90	.95	1.00	1.05
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.												
(7) Junior Electrician	1.17	1.24	1.30	1.37	1.43		(15) Journeyman	1.13	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39
(15) Journeyman	1.44	1.52	1.60	1.68	1.76		(17) Senior	1.20	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.46
(17) Senior	1.50	1.59	1.67	1.75	1.84		WASHINGTON, D. C.					
ST. LOUIS, MO.												
(7) Junior Electrician	.91	.96	1.01	1.06	1.11		(7) Junior Electrician	.99	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.21
(15) Journeyman	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54		(15) Journeyman	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45	1.52
(17) Senior	1.34	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.64		(17) Senior	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.51	1.58
PHILADELPHIA, PA.												
(7) Junior Electrician	1.06	1.12	1.18	1.24	1.30		WILMINGTON, DEL.					
(15) Journeyman	1.28	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.56		(7) Junior Electrician	.97	1.03	1.08	1.13	1.19
(17) Senior	1.34	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.64		(15) Journeyman	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54
PHOENIX, ARIZ.												
(7) Junior Electrician	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16		(17) Senior	1.33	1.41	1.48	1.55	1.63
(15) Journeyman	1.20	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.46		From time to time wage schedules will be released by the U. S. Army for other areas. These will be forwarded to you for your information.					
(17) Senior	1.27	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.55							

From time to time wage schedules will be released by the U. S. Army for other areas. These will be forwarded to you for your information.

## CO-OP

(Continued from page 478)

store, went to work and talked so enthusiastically to his fellow workers that they subscribed \$7,500 in a week's time to help finance the new enterprise.

The program of the new store in Irvington, New Jersey, has not yet reached the stage of capital raising but here again there is evidence of the same enthusiastic reception for the new cooperation as has been shown in the other areas.

People everywhere are quick to sense the possibilities for savings, with consequent reduction in living costs through ownership and control of their own retail outlets inherent in the consumer cooperatives' method of doing business. They seem to like the idea of being able to become partners in a going business which is adequately financed and which has the additional advantage of experienced management to guard against the costly mistakes that stem from inexperience.

The traditional Rochdale Cooperative way of starting slow, plowing the savings back into the business, and capitalizing the expansion on a pay-as-you-go basis is tried and true, but it has certain disadvantages. Consumers faced with the necessity for reducing their living costs now cannot afford to wait for this process of growth to provide the goods and services which they need. The Consumer Distribution Corporation plan for the first time enables cooperative associations to launch into full-fledged department-store businesses without this long, slow period of growth.

There are other advantages which appeal to the consumers who wish to invest their savings in their own cooperative business. In 1946 the average net margin of all department stores in the United States was around 12 percent as compared with the average net margin of about one and one-half percent in the chain grocery store field. The directors of C.D.C. feel that the consumer cooperative movement should expand more rapidly into the various fields of merchandising where the net margins are high.

These are the fields in which the greatest cost-of-living reductions can be made. Unfortunately in the past it has not been feasible for local groups to get into these "higher margin" businesses because in most instances capital requirements were so great as to discourage the local cooperators from attempting to venture into the new enterprises.

The C.D.C. plan seems to solve this problem of capitalization and its progress will be watched closely by consumer cooperatives everywhere. The new consumer-owned department stores will be operated not for profit but for consumer service. One of the first steps in opening each new store is the making of a comprehensive survey of consumer needs in the area to be served. Residents of the area are polled as to their preference in lines of clothing, furniture, housewares, appliances and price ranges. These surveys will enable the store buyers to stock the stores with the kind and quality of merchandise needed by the consumer in the area and at a price they can afford to pay. Union label goods will be carried in all lines where they are available. This proceeding is in sharp contrast to the method used by orthodox businesses where maximum profit is the dominating factor which determines what lines shall be carried and prices are set by what the traffic will bear.

## BUILDING

(Continued from page 475)

Philadelphia	6,239,411
Miami	5,698,377
Washington, D. C.	4,992,593
Coral Gables, Florida	4,902,273
New Residential	
Los Angeles	\$10,567,326
Detroit	8,528,280
Baltimore	5,370,615
Coral Gables, Florida	4,781,600
New York City	3,988,397
Arlington, Virginia	3,620,000
Washington, D. C.	3,574,500

In the meantime, the electrical construction industry has decided to set up a joint labor-management committee to study productivity questions.

The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, passed three resolutions supporting the National Housing Commission Act in these words:

"RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Francisco, October, 1947, go on record as favoring the passage of the National Housing Commission Act, which provides the erection of public housing at low cost rentals, and that we recognize the passage of this act will mean the establishment of a program embodying one of the essentials of the positive program of the organized labor movement."

The A. F. of L. also supported a resolution for protection of farm workers. This resolution said:

"RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, call upon Congress to amend this law liquidating housing for farm workers by providing for continued government operation of the projects until June 30, 1949, and to provide that the workers' housing may be sold only to public and semi-public agencies which will operate the projects under conditions laid down by Congress that will insure the protection of civil liberties and constitutional rights accorded other American citizens."

## TAFT-HARTLEY

(Continued from page 468)

war and after. It is likely to be rejected by the American people, but it will not be rejected without a stern struggle as the full-page advertisement of McGraw-Hill indicates. Business men of the right wing are out to sell the Taft-Hartley act to anybody gullible enough to believe that it is a good law.



1	U.	51133	54301	31	B	424239	424250	94	U.	68523	68527	176	U.	413466	413515	260	U.	660698	660987	337	U.	137571	137607	405	U.	90861	90900	467	U.	(Cont.)
1	U.	53900	53936			520219	520804			767506	767520	177	U.	649127	649405			621279	621285			539394	539395			474901	474960			
		26319	26359			885321	885329	95		209247	209255			903066	903077	261	U.	606044	606731	338	U.	214114	214190	406	U.	452892	452999	468	U.	564072
		203296	203299			B 780755				809376	809604	180	U.	752921	753050			679741	679753			783274				666298	666300			
		B 311075	311425	32		134666	134748	96	U.	B 2210	2514			985491	985497	262	U.	800376	804015	339	U.	81503				172387	172390			
		522751	523169			341189	341189			B 62431	24581	181	U.	740406	740406	263	U.	190481	190481			547075				126139	126139	470	U.	711957
		523283	523709			B 567001	567150			B 820311	820322	183	U.	644824	644827			945015	945129			B 321091	321049			21773	21828	472	U.	232675
		B 60038	602690			B 567001	567150			B 820629	820653			706134	706135			951322	951324			B 183592	183600	408	U.	BA 90183	90182	473	U.	571691
		B 615626	615750			433113				319059	319228			458043	458075	265	U.	337680	337708			B 613023				664671	664778			
		B 717415	717540	34		234386	234479			483403	483422	184	U.	164599	164636			766884	766900	340	U.	130629	130700			149804	149807	474	U.	634589
		B 929792	929913			734449	734451	99	U.	127391	127394	185	U.	211567	211568			923801	923240			B 242101	242145			620143	620146			
		946501	946610			69793				B 605916	605700			458871	458700	268	U.	829450	829400			B 960856	960858			690992	691077			
2	U.	B 304953	304971			B 142110	142500	101	U.	382557	382565	186	U.	B 696522	696534			B 835786	835837	341	U.	30500	305052	411	U.	44985	45000			
		B 662821	862909			B 156532	155583	102	U.	270230	270270			B 726829	726931			697138	697225			766527	766551			697735	697738			
		39001	39223			218127	218198			279747				888110	888128			529771	530000	342	U.	21331	21450			399745	399748			
		508472	508500			B 533940	533955			B 422271	422304	187	U.	180087	180095			820989	821001			964319	964335	412	U.	B 495171	495251	476	U.	294257
		88355	88500			771601	771947			24662	24196	190	U.	162241	162250			B 514866	514676	343	U.	33709	33710			348192	348192			
3	U.	A 20311	203130							335353	329000	191	U.	305278	305534			B 58796	58837			484649	484682			414435	414437	477	U.	BA 99906
		XA 51390	51510	39		887672	887682			800251	800350	193	U.	778863	779042			824231	824241			B 102732	102763	413	U.	612850	612879			
		8898	7000			948751	949056			B 565341	565357			928013	928017	275	U.	100778	100835			624229		414	U.	231860	231922			
		85034	85035	40	BA	70539	70553			344710	344821	195	U.	1359	1466			119419	119416	345	U.	87476	87479			405485	405503			
		B 96866	96746			B 100259	100296			666665	666696	196	U.	122195	122197			335597	335607			641523	64169			487123	487123	478	U.	B 518017
		99748	90750			618904	619170			B 837672	837684	196	U.	330657	330785			21765	21774	346	U.	125433				5886273	5886273			
BW		27328	27330			619753	619862			4051	40520			B 290203	290331			566381	566418			194587	194587			280484	280500	418	U.	338323
		93446	93450			619753	619862			242132	242244			874743	874884			678367	678515			831751	831900			664221	664500	420	U.	B 509311
		660351	660477	41	B	692263	692273			B 196704	196714			828630	828682			890182	890183			890801	890810			989019	989019			
		790851	790851			349958	349967			B 700017	700274			865501	865532			7161	7219	351	U.	319700	119745			753851	753960	421	U.	997781
		87267	87283			35251	35306			B 702720	702724			124206	124235			502560	502564	353	U.	201487	201750			890106	890132	422	U.	300347
		B 58161	58170			36593	36750			B 382467	382741			483811	483815			535297	535297			B 304348	304365			131487	131515	423	U.	300347
		130712	130753	43		119729	119730			B 702720	702724			124206	124235			502560	502564	353	U.	201487	201750			890106	890132	422	U.	300347
		534616	534728			469330	469330			B 382467	382741			483811	483815			535297	535297			B 304348	304365			131487	131515	423	U.	300347
		537146	537150			702787	702882			B 702720	702724			124206	124235			502560	502564	353	U.	201487	201750			890106	890132	422	U.	300347
		B 54912	549146			13828	73831			B 382467	382741			483811	483815			535297	535297			B 304348	304365			131487	131515	423	U.	300347
		B 760501	760614	46		11355	11387			B 702720	702724			124206	124235			502560	502564	353	U.	201487	201750			890106	890132	422	U.	300347
		681281	681409			21370	21397			B 60925	60926			483811	483815			535297	535297			B 304348	304365			131487	131515	423	U.	300347
		B 710931	710942			BA 71038	71043			B 82401	82493			791539	791560			B 332978	332978			B 751501	751522			548545	548545			
		774638	774660			BA 100510	100520			791539	791560			791539	791560			B 332978	332978			B 751501	751522			548545	548545			
7		325188	325196			B 305195	305219	110		B 484663	484669			233871	233905			947530	947555	356	U.	7871	7710			728328	728336			
		691289	691291			B 233375	233394			B 841163	841164			80672	80235			B 33996	34038	357	U.	73891	74160			786291	786291			
		213950	213951	48		703296	703304			956015	956027			252396	252399			58971				B 768291	768308			786291	768308	425	U.	504086
		221717	221754			705131	705270	111		666751	666850			B 711522				B 711522				B 724246	724243			983930				
		513235	513236			706081	706150			B 769227	976992			B 721690	721741			B 457552	457740			B 747551	747551			983930				
		630932	630939			670651	670651			B 457552	457552			B 457552	457740			B 457552	457740			B 747551	747551			983930				
		A 446909	446146			9049310	905560			204379	204378			B 634860				716397	716975			B 11665	11976			160769	160771	495	U.	266996
		8887828	888786			922501	922580			135847	135750			876474	876488			986540	986560			B 11665	11976			160769	160771	495	U.	266996
		960118	960145			B 935651	935670			B 720731	720970			443197	443228			885522				B 11665	11976			160769	160771	495	U.	266996
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		885812	885840			B 480001	480003			121233	121237			797403	797768			890511	890524			B 11665	11976			160769	160771	495	U.	266996
		48721	48726			516288	516404			474747	474747			797403	797768			890511	890524			B 11665	11976			160769	160771	495	U.	266996
		52426	525250	52		33701	33703			33701	33703			797403	797768			890511	890524			B 11665	11976			160769	160771	495	U.	266996
		54587				33701	33703			33701	33703			797403	797768			890511	890524			B 11665	11976			160769	160771	495	U.	266996
		58775	58781			56927				55113				715198	731500			890511	890524			B 11665	11976			160769	160771	495	U.	266996
		7615	7623			85489	85500			B 511919	519132																			



B-545	(Cont.)	B-546	B-547	B-548	B-549	B-550	B-551	B-552	B-553	B-554	B-555	B-556	B-557	B-558	B-559	B-560	B-561	B-562	B-563	B-564	B-565	B-566	B-567	B-568	B-569	B-570	B-571	B-572	B-573	B-574	B-575	B-576	B-577	B-578	B-579	B-580	B-581	B-582	B-583	B-584	B-585	B-586	B-587	B-588	B-589	B-590	B-591	B-592	B-593	B-594	B-595	B-596	B-597	B-598	B-599	B-600	B-601	B-602	B-603	B-604	B-605	B-606	B-607	B-608	B-609	B-610	B-611	B-612	B-613	B-614	B-615	B-616	B-617	B-618	B-619	B-620	B-621	B-622	B-623	B-624	B-625	B-626	B-627	B-628	B-629	B-630	B-631	B-632	B-633	B-634	B-635	B-636	B-637	B-638	B-639	B-640	B-641	B-642	B-643	B-644	B-645	B-646	B-647	B-648	B-649	B-650	B-651	B-652	B-653	B-654	B-655	B-656	B-657	B-658	B-659	B-660	B-661	B-662	B-663	B-664	B-665	B-666	B-667	B-668	B-669	B-670	B-671	B-672	B-673	B-674	B-675	B-676	B-677	B-678	B-679	B-680	B-681	B-682	B-683	B-684	B-685	B-686	B-687	B-688	B-689	B-690	B-691	B-692	B-693	B-694	B-695	B-696	B-697	B-698	B-699	B-700	B-701	B-702	B-703	B-704	B-705	B-706	B-707	B-708	B-709	B-710	B-711	B-712	B-713	B-714	B-715	B-716	B-717	B-718	B-719	B-720	B-721	B-722	B-723	B-724	B-725	B-726	B-727	B-728	B-729	B-730	B-731	B-732	B-733	B-734	B-735	B-736	B-737	B-738	B-739	B-740	B-741	B-742	B-743	B-744	B-745	B-746	B-747	B-748	B-749	B-750	B-751	B-752	B-753	B-754	B-755	B-756	B-757	B-758	B-759	B-760	B-761	B-762	B-763	B-764	B-765	B-766	B-767	B-768	B-769	B-770	B-771	B-772	B-773	B-774	B-775	B-776	B-777	B-778	B-779	B-780	B-781	B-782	B-783	B-784	B-785	B-786	B-787	B-788	B-789	B-790	B-791	B-792	B-793	B-794	B-795	B-796	B-797	B-798	B-799	B-800	B-801	B-802	B-803	B-804	B-805	B-806	B-807	B-808	B-809	B-810	B-811	B-812	B-813	B-814	B-815	B-816	B-817	B-818	B-819	B-820	B-821	B-822	B-823	B-824	B-825	B-826	B-827	B-828	B-829	B-830	B-831	B-832	B-833	B-834	B-835	B-836	B-837	B-838	B-839	B-840	B-841	B-842	B-843	B-844	B-845	B-846	B-847	B-848	B-849	B-850	B-851	B-852	B-853	B-854	B-855	B-856	B-857	B-858	B-859	B-860	B-861	B-862	B-863	B-864	B-865	B-866	B-867	B-868	B-869	B-870	B-871	B-872	B-873	B-874	B-875	B-876	B-877	B-878	B-879	B-880	B-881	B-882	B-883	B-884	B-885	B-886	B-887	B-888	B-889	B-890	B-891	B-892	B-893	B-894	B-895	B-896	B-897	B-898	B-899	B-900	B-901	B-902	B-903	B-904	B-905	B-906	B-907	B-908	B-909	B-910	B-911	B-912	B-913	B-914	B-915	B-916	B-917	B-918	B-919	B-920	B-921	B-922	B-923	B-924	B-925	B-926	B-927	B-928	B-929	B-930	B-931	B-932	B-933	B-934	B-935	B-936	B-937	B-938	B-939	B-940	B-941	B-942	B-943	B-944	B-945	B-946	B-947	B-948	B-949	B-950	B-951	B-952	B-953	B-954	B-955	B-956	B-957	B-958	B-959	B-960	B-961	B-962	B-963	B-964	B-965	B-966	B-967	B-968	B-969	B-970	B-971	B-972	B-973	B-974	B-975	B-976	B-977	B-978	B-979	B-980	B-981	B-982	B-983	B-984	B-985	B-986	B-987	B-988	B-989	B-990	B-991	B-992	B-993	B-994	B-995	B-996	B-997	B-998	B-999	B-1000
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L. 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# Attractive Union Supplies



No. 15



No. 11



No. 8



No. 10

## Price List In Large Variety

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	\$5.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75	<b>FOR E. W. B. A.</b>	
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50	Book, Minute	1.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75	Charters, Duplicates	.50
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50	Reinstatement Blanks	
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50	Rituals, each	.25
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75	<b>JEWELRY</b>	
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75	No. 1—Gold Filled Emblem Gilt Tie Clasp	1.00
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25	No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.50
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25	No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.75
Labels, Metal, per 100	3.00	Receipt Book, Members' Leather Pocket, Folding, each	.35	No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.75
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	8.50	Receipt Book, Members' Pocket, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	1.50	No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.75
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Per 100	3.00	No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	2.00
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40	No. 8—10 kt. Gold Diamond Shape Emblem Gold Filled Tie Slide	4.00
Ledger, Financial Secretary's 200 pages	3.75	Seal, cut of	1.00	No. 10*—10 kt. Gold Ring	10.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's 400 pages	8.00	Seal (pocket)	5.00	No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor (5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 years)	2.50
(Extra Heavy Binding)		Traveling cards	7.50	No. 12—10 kt. Gold Emblem; Rolled Gold Chain Tie Clasp	4.50
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40	No. 13—Gold Plated Auxiliary Pin (For Ladies)	.50
Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25			No. 14—Gold Filled War Veterans Button	1.75
Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50			No. 15*—Heavy 10 kt. Gold Ring	18.00
Rituals, extra, each	.25			Jewelry not sent C. O. D.	
Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75				
1946 Convention Proceedings	\$1.00 a copy				

The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

\* Rings furnished only in sizes 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½.





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